MUTILATED PAGES

The Middletown Transcript

VOL. 47. NO. 51 MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 26, 1914 PRICE THREE CENTS

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

The visitors at the parsonage for Christmas were Mr. and Mrs. Barnette and Miss Mary Atkins, of Laurel.

Rev. William H. Hutchin and daughter Miss Mary, are at Cambridge, Md., for a Christmas visit with their relatives.

Mr. Thomas A. Burnham has returned to Wilmington after a visit at the home of his sister Mrs. E. J. Pennington.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Metten had their daughter Miss Bernice D. Metten of Wilmington, with them for Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter S Letherbury had with them over the holidays Mrs. Kate Megee and Miss Nellie Price, of Still Pond, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Weldon and family entertained on Christmas Day, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Spicer and two little children.

Dr. and Mrs. Warren S. P. Combs and little Warren Jr., are at Ellendale, for a holiday visit with Mrs. Comb's mother Mrs Reed.

Miss Mildred Vaughn, of St. Mary's School, Burlington, N. J., is spending the holidays with her mother Mrs. A. M. Chamberlaine.

Mr. and Mrs. Minors Banning had with them on Christmas Day their son-in-law and daughter Mr. and Mrs Baynard Marvel of near Townsend.

Mrs. Sarah E. Rice, of Wilmington, is spending the holidays here and enjoyed her Christmas dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Massey.

Dr. and Mrs. W. V. Messick, of Smyrna, and P. B. Messick and children, of near town, spent Christmas Day with Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Messick.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Buckworth, and little daughter Louise, had Christmas dinner with Mrs. Buckworth's parents Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Duryea, near here.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Clark entertained on Christmas Day, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Barnett, W. Taylor Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Kohl and daughter Miss Jessie.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Cann's family party on Christmas was Mr. and Mrs. John Pearce Cann and children; and Mr. William Cann, of Newark; and Mr. Lawrence Cann, of Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Donovan had for Christmas guests, Mrs. Blocksom, of Little Creek, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Blocksom, Miss Helen Blocksom, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Logue, of Wilmington.

Mrs. Edward Reynolds with her daughter Miss Louise Reynolds, of New York City, are spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Daniel P. Barnard and family, in Wilmington.

Mrs. M A. Hall and Dr. and Mrs. Moore had as Christmas visitors at the Manse, Mr. and Mrs. William R Hall, of Phoenixville, Pa., and Mr. Thomas Murphey Hall, of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs J. B. Foard's Christmas party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. William Sterling Evans and Miss Mary Byrne, of Elkton, Md., Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Pool and little daughter Betty, of McDonough.

Mr. Alfred G. Cox and sister Miss Anna Cox entertained over the holidays Mr. and Mrs. Petherbridge, and Miss Ruth Gillespie, of Mt. Airy, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Study, of Philadelphia.

Mr Charles P. Cochran, Mrs. R. Alvin Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. C. Malcolm Cochran, and son Malcolm, and Miss Alberta Cochran were Christmas guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Mendinhall and family, in Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Brown and children, of Warwick, Md., Mr. and Mrs. T. Arthur Evans and little son, Mrs. Julia Holten and Miss Mildred Holten, of Mt. Pleasant, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Evans on Christmas Day.

Miss Mollie Wilson entertained a family party on Christmas Day, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Wilson, of Cecilton, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Hearne and son George, of Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. John W. Robert and daughter Miss Mary, of Smyrn Mr. and Mrs. William Burton Wils and children, of St. Augustine, M Mr. and Mrs. Manlo Mr. Harold Wilson, and Mr. George F.

Officer

The retiring o Camp No. 9. P the lodge at ning.

Those p Earle Cle Culver, Wallace Pinder Alber bert Pru

e New Century Club

embers of the New Century e about completed their ar- s for donations to the Bel- Besides the provisions, c., many articles of clothing articles have been sent them being seven scarfs, three bands, four pairs of nit stockings, one pair five handkerchiefs, six 's stockings, six hood wo night dresses Several

DELAWARE COLLEGE

A conference of the three County Agents, Messrs. Levi Cooch, M. L. Pence, and W. C. Pelton, will be held at the College early in January for the purpose of considering plans for the extension work of the coming year. Mr. H. H. Morgan, assistant chemist in the experiment Station is making an official test of some of the Holstein cattle owned by Mr. H. F. DuPont, of Winterthur. Miss Marion C. Butterworth, of Massachusetts, has been appointed secretary of the Experiment Station to succeed Miss Baker, who will return to Washington on March 1. Miss Butterworth, who is a graduate of Boston University and holds the degree of B. S. in Secretarial work from Simmons College of Boston, has for the last five years been secretary to the principal of Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass., and will therefore come to Delaware with considerable practical experience.

Professor Hayward, dean of the Agricultural Department, attended the conference of state leaders in agricultural work recently held at Chicago. This conference brought together most of the state leaders in the northern and western states. After it was over, Prof. Hayward visited the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, Wisconsin, and the University of Kansas, for the purpose of interviewing possible candidates for the work of extension in home economics in Delaware.

The Agricultural Extension Department of the College has purchased a Percheron filly from Mr. E. B. White of Lessburg, Va., for Mr. H. F. DuPont, of Winterthur. Mr. White is President of the Percheron Society of America, and has one of the best Percheron studs in this country. The College farm has also sold Mr. Dupont an imported Percheron mare weighing 1790 lbs., and a high class Percheron stallion which weighed 1815 lbs. when he left the farm.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE NOTES

Among the gifts recently received by the Women's College of Delaware were the following: $10 from the Zwanndael Club of Lewes, $50 for trees from the Wilmington New Century Club, a complete set of Scott's Waverly Novels from the Waverly Club, of Landenburg, Pa.

Miss Robinson entertained the women of the faculty at dinner at the Deer Park hotel last Wednesday evening. The Women's College as well as Delaware College, will be closed for the Christmas holidays from December 23 to January 4.

A FINE SERMON

Rev. Dr. F. H. Moore on Sunday last treated his hearers to two exceptionally fine sermons, at once instructive and spiritual.

In the morning he preached from the text in Luke 3:15 "The people were in expectation, and all men mused in their hearts whether John were Christ or no."

The speaker's general thought was that for the world's salvation no mere human being, though never so great and good had been adequate. To prove this he instanced three of the greatest characters in the Bible, viz. Moses, the great leader, statesman and lawgiver, "learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians;" Samuel the bold and consecrated prophet who at the close of a spotless life could demand of all Israel "Whose ox have I taken, whom have I defrauded, whom have I oppressed?"; and John the Baptist "that wonderful saint, who was filled with the Holy Ghost from his mother's womb," and who as the forerunner of Christ boldly rebuked the Jewish people and Herod their Roman King, and proclaimed Him who should save all men from their sins. "No human being, however gifted, talented or holy was sufficient to be the Savior of the world—that, only the Divine Infant in the Bethlehem manger could be, because He stands pre-eminent as the incarnated Son of God—"God made manifest in the flesh."

The Doctor closed with a reference to the fact that the 200th anniversary of the birth of that flaming herald of the Cross, Whitefield, f[illegible] the 26th of December 1914. [illegible] the dramatic incide[illegible] promptu sermon, short[illegible] death, spoken as he sto[illegible] the stairsteps, candle in hand about to go to his couch.

The speaker told of a visit to Whitefield's burial place at Newburyport, Mass., where through the glass sides of his coffin the last mortal relics of the good man are visible

Want of space defers to a later issue the close of the evening sermon with highly interesting references to some of Delaware's foremost statesmen a hundred years ago.

"SURE, SANTA CLAUS HAS BEEN HERE"

CHESAPEAKE CITY

Mr. John Banks, of Wilmington, is visiting his mother Mrs. Elizabeth Banks.

Mr. George Fillingame, of Wilmington, Del., is spending the holidays with his parents here.

Mr. L. Frank Ellison, of New York, is visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Ellison, Sr.

Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Ellison and children were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Clayton on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carty and Miss Marguerite Carey were Philadelphia visitors on Tuesday last week.

Mr. Harry M. Griffith, of Morrisville, Pa., spent a few days last week with his mother Mrs. A. M. Griffith.

Mr. Roger K. Williams, of Thurmont Md., is spending the holidays at the home of his mother Mrs. Laura Williams.

Mr. George W. Bouchelle, of the Manor, is spending some time with his daughter Mrs. John Able at Barkesdale Md.

Dr. and Mrs. Ed. Graves and sons Edwin and Reed are spending the Christmas holidays with her mother Mrs. Emma Reed.

Miss Nannie H. Wright, of Mount Saint Agnes College, is spending the holidays with her mother Mrs. Margaret Wright.

Miss Ethel M. Ellison, of Philadelphia, Pa., is spending the Christmas holidays with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Clayton L. Ellison Sr.

Mr. Thomas Hopper, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Miss Alice Hopper, of Smith College Mass., are visiting their parents Mr. and Mrs. James S. Hopper.

GRANGE NOTES

On Friday evening December 18th, the annual election of officers of Peach Blossom Grange took place as follows: Worthy Overseer, F. P. Williams; Worthy Lecturer, Miss Helen [illegible]; Worthy Steward, George [illegible]; Assistant Steward, W. S[illegible]; Chaplain, Rev. P[illegible]; Frederick Br[illegible]; Gatekeyne; Gatek[illegible]; Ceres, Mrs. [illegible]; Pomona, Mrs. Alfa[illegible]; Flora, Helene P[illegible]; Lady Steward, Mrs. M[illegible].

The lecture hour was [illegible] ing of sessions of the Natio[illegible] and Pomona Granges.

J. M. Armstrong, Fred Brad[illegible] May K McDowell and Miss Es[illegible] Shallcross spoke of their impress[illegible] the National Grange.

E. H. Shallcross told of the [illegible] Grange recently held in Dover [illegible] P. Williams of the Ponoma held in [illegible]mington. Dec. 4th.

The next meeting Friday ni[illegible] uary 1st, 1915 will be the ins[illegible] night the Ceres, Pomona, and [illegible] ficers of 1914 will arrange for [illegible] ments.

GLOBE CLOTHING STOR[illegible] moves into TOWN HALL, [illegible], 1915. It's Big Stock Cl[illegible] rnishings, etc., is moving [illegible] You want good Goods CH[illegible] O'move on You!

ODESSA

Mrs. George Davis was a recent Philadelphia visitor.

Mrs. Emily McClellen of Wilmington, visited relatives here on Monday.

Miss Eliza Hurn, of Middletown, was a visitor in town part of last week.

Mr. Gooden, of Smyrna, visited friends in town on Wednesday last week.

Mrs. William Eccles, was the guest of relatives in Wilmington several days last week.

Mrs. William Cregg and Miss Hilda Cregg spent Monday last with friends in Wilmington.

Mrs. Ella Smith, spent Thursday last with her sister Mrs. William Hall in Middletown.

Miss Lillian Buckson, of Wilmington, has been visiting her brother Mr. George Buckson and family.

Mrs. R J. Mailly, has as her guests this week Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Aspril and Mr. Mailly Davis of Wilmington.

Mr. James K. Orrell and Miss Ina Staats of Smyrna were Sunday visitors with his brother Mr. A. Lee Orrell and wife.

On Tuesday evening of next week the St. Pauls M. E. Sunday school will give their Annual Christmas entertainment and Sunday School treat.

At 6 o'clock A. M., Christmas Morning a service will be held in St. Pauls M. E. Church. The Pastor Rev. H. C. Shipley cordially invites, all who possibly can to attend this service.

"Perpetual Motion"—almost the case with those PRICE-CUT Goods, Winter Clothing, Furnishings, Notions, &c., at GLOBE CLOTHING STORE before moving, Feb 15, into Town Hall

TOWNSEND

Frank Hutchison, of Carlisle, Pa., is visiting his father here.

Miss Ruth Richardson has returned home from a visit in Philadelphia.

James Pierce and wife, of Cecilton, Md., spent Saturday with Mrs. M. E. Money.

Elizabeth Wilson, Margaret Hutchi- and Essie Curlott spent Wednesday Smyrna.

ver Fouracre and Nathaniel Rat- are visiting Frank Lattomus and ly, this week.

s. Elizabeth Wahl, of Wilmington, ending the week with her mother Emma Wells.

alter S. Money who has been ill h typhoid fever the past three weeks slowly improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Webb and children, of Mt. Pleasant were guests of Bayard vatka and family Sunday.

Rev. Burr and wife entertained last Friday at their home D. B. Maloney and daughter Miss Ethelwyn, D. B. Jones and wife, Mrs. Sallie Taylor, Walter E. Hart and wife.

St. Annes' Church Notes

December 27th. St John Evangelist Day, (Sunday after Christmas). Morn- d Sermon at [illegible].30 A. M. [illegible].45 A. M. as at 7.30. s Church ter.

PORT PENN

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bendler is spending Christmas with his brother in Warwick.

Charles McMunn has been confined to the house for several days suffering from a bruised hand.

George Webb and wife have gone to spend the winter with their son George Roemer and wife, near Odessa.

Owing to the death of Mr. William Gibason, the entertainment to be given on Wednesday evening on account of relatives assisting.

Miss Annie B. Blair, of Royersford, Pa., singing Evangelist will assist in the Revival Effort in the M. E. Church, beginning January 3, 1915.

Mr. William Gibason age 81 years, passed away on Sunday evening last, after being a great sufferer for the past two years. He had a cancer on the nose for a number of years, but claimed good health until a few years back. Mr. Gibason was industrious until he was stricken down, and could handle a spade when banking and ditching with the best of them. He was also a great lover of sport and many nights after working all day would go fox hunting. Funeral services were held on Wednesday. Mr. J. B. Vandegrift assisted by Rev. Vannote officiating. Interment was made in Hickory Grove cemetery.

THE NEW MIDDLETOWN

Middletown's present live and progressive Board of Town Commissioners are still doing things, and with wise, foresight looking ahead and providing for other things in the future.

They have had Civil Engineers Pugh & Hubbard make a comprehensive survey of the whole town with a view both to sewer and street improvements.

The grades of all the streets will be taken and a plot made of the town, so that both present needs for sewer or street improvement can be cared for, and those which may hereafter arise.

Messrs. Pugh and Hubbard's bid was the most liberal and, moreover it cost no more to have the town surveyed, etc. for both purposes than it would for one alone.

A bill is being prepared for submission to the Legislature in order that the citizens may vote upon the question in March.

Our City Fathers merit the thanks of the community for their work in placing Middletown more abreast of the times and of other live towns around. Vote for the "New Middletown"—the better Middletown, and The "New Transcript" will give you a paper to match the town.

Musical Program

On next Sunday evening the St. Pauls M. E. Sunday School of Odessa will give a fine program of music and and Rev. H. C. Shipley will preach a Christmas sermon.

The school has been rehearsing the Christmas Exercises for some weeks. The selections are beautiful, a cordial invitation is extended to all, come hear the sermon, come hear the music on Tuesday evening 29th the school will give its annual reception to the members, and friends of the Church. In addition to the exercises by the school, Santa Clause may appear.

CORN SHOW

The first annual Corn Show of New Castle County was held at Middletown, on Saturday, under the direction of County agent L. H. Cooch.

Twenty-three entries were placed on exhibition. Prof. Grantham, of Delaware College, judged the corn, and delivered an illustrated lecture in the evening, using lantern slides showing the different types, growth and yield of corn. The prizes were awarded as follows:

Ten ears yellow corn, first prize, V. C. Kohl, Middletown, $3; ten ears yellow corn, second prize, A. H. Donovan, McDonough, $2; ten ears yellow corn, third prize, C. E. Spicer, Middletown, $1; ten ears yellow corn, fourth prize, J. E. Bendler, Middltown, ribbon; ten ears white corn, first prize, R. W. Trimble, Hockessin, $3; ten ears white corn, secon. prize, John Sweetman, Middletown, $2; ten ears white cap corn, first prize, Fred P. Williams, $3; ten ears white cap corn, second prize, J. F. Deakyne, $2; single ear yellow corn, first prize, John Halloway, Newark, $1; single ear white corn, first prize R. W, Trimble, Hockessin, $1; single ear white cap corn, first prize, F. P. Williams, Middletown, $1; 30 ear exhibit of any Grange or farmers club in county, Peach Blossom Grange, Middletown, silver cup.

Boys' Class—best ten ears, Lester Burge, Middletown, $3; second best, 10 ears, Victor Kohl, Jr., Middletown, $2; third best, 10 ears, George C. Burge, Middletown, $1. Best ten ears selected for exhibition—R. W. Trimble, Hockessin, $3; second best ten ears selected for exhibition, F. P. Williams, Middletown, $2; third best 10 ears selected for exhibition, J F. Deakyne, Middletown, ribbon. Sweepstake, R. W. Trimble, Hockessin, pure registered sow pig donated by Delaware Experimental Farm.

LOCAL NEWS

Gunning notices for sale at this office.

The best steak, roasts, lamb and veal at W. C. JONES'

Dr. Combs' office will be closed for the next two weeks.

Globe Clothing Store's New Move! Xmas presnt to every buyer!

Wagons and Dearborns for sale.
J. C. GREEN.

WANTED—BALED HAY AND STRAW. S. B. FOARD.

FRESH and SALT FISH at my store at all times. W. C. JONES.

Wagons and Dearborns for sale.
J. C. GREEN.

Dr. Warren S. P. Combs Dentist. Successor to the late Dr. J. C. Stites.

HIDES WANTED—The highest cash price paid for horse and cow hides.
W. C. JONES.

HIGH GRADE LEHIGH pea, nut stove and egg coal always on hand and UNDER COVER. BEST GRADE [illegible]ES CREEK soft coal.
Phone 5. 1 JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

FOR SALE—Cheap 1 Snow Steam Pump nearly new No. 20368. Size 4 1-2 x 2 3-4 x 4.
BAILEY HEATING & PLUMBING CO., French & Seventh Sts. Wilmington, Del.

The New Century Club will render the farce drama, "Mr. Bob," in the Middletown Opera House, on Monday evening, January 11th, at 8 o'clock. The Transcript will publish a more lengthy account of the drama next week.

Sales To Take Place

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1915—Public Sale of Stock, Farming Implements, etc., by C. E. Pool, near McDonough, Del. D. P. Hutchison, Auc.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1915.—Public Sale of Stock, farming implements, etc., by Earnest Jarrell, on the Brady Farm, one mile south of Mt. Pleasant. Denny Goldsborough, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1915.—Public Sale of stock, farming implements, etc., by Thomas Lattomus, on the farm known as the S. R. Warren farm, 4 miles west of Townsend, Del. D. P. Hutchison, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, 1915—Public sale of stock farming implements etc., by Herman H. Staats on the R. Y. Wallen farm on the road from Greenspring to Dexter corner. D. P. Hutchison, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1915.—Public sale of cattle and hogs by J. F. Fox on the Long Island farm on the road from Odessa to Silver Run. D. P. Hutchison, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1914.—Public sale of stock and farming implements by Albert F. Boyer at his residence on the road from Taylor's Bridge to Fleming's Landing.

Card of Thanks

We desire through the columns of The Transcript to thank the parents and friends who so kindly assisted us with the Christmas entertainment in the Primary Department of the Middletown Public school, on Tuesday evening. The receipts amounted to $17, which will be used for improvements in the 1st, 3d and 4th grades.

MISS ELSIE R. JONES AND MISS PRUDENCE LEWIS.

MIDDLETOWN FARMS

Why Our Farmers Should Patronize This Industry

HAS HELPED LOCAL DARIES

Though The Middletown Farms as Middletown's finest industry means much to the town, it in truth means more to our farmers for miles around.

Therefore, for the public good The Transcript thinks it advisable to quote the argumment published by the Middletown Farms in the Xmas number "Showing why farmers should send their milk to Middletown Farms rather than ship to the City."

Mr. Frederick Brady would not say so himself, and so The Transcript ventures to say it for him, that his well-known liberality and the lively interest he has always shown in the Delaware farmers and in their concerns, together with ths useful object lessons of new ideas in dairy and in farming, so often given them by him, have richly earned for him a grateful reciprocity upon their part.

1. We are now buying from Farmers in almost anyway they wish to sell. If they wish to sell their milk to be used for retail purposes, we buy it in that way; first at an agreed price per 100 pounds, with, of course, the usual reduction under certain percentages of butter-fat, and a bonus when the milk runs above standard; second, we will buy it at a given price per pound of butter-fat. In order that they may have their skim-milk back for feeding purposes, we buy the milk at so much per pound for butter-fat, and sell them back their skim milk at a very nominal price; third, if they prefer to haye own skim-milk on the farm, they can use hand separators, and sell us the cream.

2. In any of these cases they will be saved the expense of the extra cans needed when shipping to the city, and also the time and annoyance of meeting trains to ship milk or to get back empties.

3. We can always use their Whole product, therefore they can always dispose of ALL the milk they produce, and at all seasons.

4. In delivering milk to the MIDDLETOWN FARMS, full or partly full cans, may be used, whereas in shipping, a partly full can costs as much to ship as a full can. With us, Farmers may at once clean their cans after emthem, istead of receiving them back with dirty or spoiled milk, days old, in the bottom of the can.

5. They can get their butter at wholesale prices.

6. They know when pay-day comes they will get their money without delay while with some buyers they may or may not be paid promptly and fully.

7. With us, if for any cause milk is delivered in an unsatisfactory condition it is known at the time, and there is no such annoyance as hearing, days after freight has been paid on the milk, that they will get nothing for it, and, moreover, be forced to take another man's say-so as to the alleged defects, etc., in the milk. All these questions are settled right at our milk window when the milk is received; hence no disputes need ever arise.

8. We always keep a supply of Feeding Stuffs on hand of which the Farmer can get any quantity from a single bag to a carload, and have it charged without the delay of sending away for it, or of waiting for it to come in.

These are, we think, sound reasons for Farmers selling their milk to the Middletown Farms.

OBITUARY

AMOS ANDERSON

The Transcript regrets to chronicle he death on December 21st of Amos Anderson one of Middletown's best colored citizens.

He was born April 11th, 1868, and for seventeen years was employed by John A. Reynolds Esq., of this town. Upon the death of Mr Reynolds, Amos entered the service of the late Dr. Gilpin whose trusted servant he was unti the doctor's demise.

Thereupon Mr. Frederick Brady made him one of his household servants, and Mr. Brady pays him the high compliment of saying that he was a loyal and devoted servant."

Amos Anderson was highly respected by every one in the community, and his industrious, thrifty, and upright life was an example worthy of the imitation of all.

After appropriate funeral services in the Dale Chapel M. E. Church, the remains were interred in the Dale cemetery, Dec 23d, 1914.

Schuman's War Views

Our jolly friend Charlie Schuman now thinks the Germans are more likely to take Berlin than Paris!

Guess Charlie is right, he generally is—certainly he knows how to make the finest kinds of hand-made harness.

Mr. Schuman has a fine lot of bridles for farmers and others which he has just completed.

If that crazy Kaiser could only be put into one of Schuman's strong bridles, with Charlie to drive him tandem with some farmer's Missouri mule, things in Europe might improve.

MUTILATED PAGES

ALLIES ADVANCE ON 100-MILE FRONT; GERMANS STILL ATTACK IN ARGONNE: RUSSIANS MENACE TEUTONS' FLANK

—:o:—

Von Hindenburg's March on Warsaw Checked Along Vistula---From North Sea to Oise French Force Back Enemy

—:o:—

GERMANS SLOWLY RETREATING TO THE FATHERLAND

—:o:—

Paris.—The French Government reports that the Allies have continued their advance from the North Sea to the region of Peronne despite the determined resistance of the Germans. Ground was gained and trenches captured in the advance toward Ostend, east and south of Ypres, toward La Bassee and near Albert and Peronne.

Along the hills of the Champagne and the Chalons plain new French guns have crippled the German artillery, destroyed batteries and shot down signal stations, besides compelling the withdrawal of advanced detachments of infantry.

The German War Office admits the loss of a trench southeast of Bethune, but asserts that the attack by the allied forces in Flanders was unsuccessful and that 200 "colored" and English prisoners were taken. Progress is reported in the Argonne.

The situation in the eastern theatre of war is confused on account of vast strategic movements under way, but reports from Berlin and Petrograd agree that the Russians are making a strong defence in front of Warsaw and that no decisive victory has been gained by Marshal von Hindenburg.

Petrograd says that Warsaw is not greatly imperilled and that the German invaders may shortly find themselves attacked in the rear by Russian forces which are operating northwest of Plock. The Russians report that the invasion of East Prussia is progressing and that the Austrians have been held in check in western Galicia.

Berlin says the Germans are attacking the Russians everywhere in Poland, but the Russians are preparing strong positions near Rawa and Nidu. No news is furnished as regards the fighting in East Prussia.

The Neuesten Nachrichten prints a Brussels despatch estimating the losses of the Allies in the Yser campaign at 215,000 up to Dec. 1. This total is made up of 60,000 Belgians, 80,000 English and 75,000 French.

SUCCESSES FOR THE ALLIES.

London.—The Daily Chronicle prints the following dispatch, which is dated "Northern France":

"A week of successes for the Allies has followed the resumption of hostilities in France and Flanders. Roulers has been captured after our fierce assaults on the German trenches outside the town. The inundations between Dixmude and Nieuport have been surrounded by the allied troops, who have pushed northward from Dixmude and southward from Nieuport, and have joined forces on the northeastern side of the floods. Repeated bayonet attacks have been pushed home at Lombaertzyde, with the result that our patrols have advanced to Middlekerke, a few kilometres from Ostend.

The fighting on the borders of the flooded area was particularly furious. The Belgians advanced toward the intrenched positions of the Germans at Oostkerke, but were driven back by the well posted mitrailleuses of the enemy. Three times they rallied to charge, and three times they were repulsed. The fourth assault, however, crowned the gallantry of the Belgians with successes, and the trenches were carried at the point of the bayonet.

So interwoven were the allied and German trenches in this region that the defeat of the enemy at Ooostkerke was responsible for the capture of nearly 1,000 German prisoners. They were caught in parties varying from thirty to three hundred in number.

For a time the reckless dash of two armored auto cars into the Belgian lines nearly saved the situation for them. The cars fired with deadly effect until they were compelled to withdraw.

The wounded are beginning to arrive at the base hospitals. The German casualties are reported to be very heavy.

Our sweeping offensive has been no less successful to the south. The French and British troops have arrived at the gates of Lille. Fierce bayonet fighting in the streets of this great industrial city is reported, and a general withdrawal of the main German forces to Tourcoing and Roubaix has taken place.

The Germans bombarded Armentieres. Their shells fell in the town at the rate of two a minute for several hours. Our artillery replied with great effect.

$72,000 ORDER FOR TROUSERS.

France Buys in Chicago—England Wants $10,000,000 in Motor Trucks.

Chicago.—About forty-eight thousand pairs of trousers, costing $72,000, were ordered by buyers for the French Government. The contract is a rush order. The trousers are of the ordinary workingman's type for use of the sappers and miners of the French army. The British Government is preparing estimates for 6,500 motor trucks. This order, it was estimated, would amount to $10,000,000.

BUSINESS GAINS IN NEW JERSEY.

Invested Capital Increases $31,652,192 and Employes 7,350 in Year.

Trenton.—Invested capital in New Jersey last year increased by $31,652,193, according to statistics just made public by the State Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

There was a gain of 82 new establishments, 192 concerns coming to the State and 110 going out of business. Wages increased $4,614,000 and employment was given 7,350 more persons. This indicates improvement.

BERLIN REJOICES IN VICTORY.

Berlin, via London.—The people of Berlin were aroused to enthusiasm over the announcement of a great Austro-German victory over the Russians in Poland. The official bulletin read:

The Russian offensive against Silesia and Posen has completely broken down. In the whole of Poland the enemy was forced to retreat after fierce, stubborn frontal battles, and is being pursued everywhere.

During the fighting in Northern Poland the bravery of the West Prussian Hessian regiments gained a victory. The effect of this victory cannot yet be estimated.

American visitors, who a few days ago commented upon the non-display of flags, scarcely recognized the streets, which everywhere were gay with the German black, white and red, and the Austrian orange and black, at many places intertwined.

At the Reichstag, where a meeting was in session, word was received from the palace that the greatest victory of the war had been won. The schools closed so that the children could asemble to celebrate the event.

The first intimation of the nature and extent of the Russian defeat was circulated in official quarters, but nothing was known of it generally until the official bulletin was published. It had been undertsood that the Russians were in a precarious condition but it was not hinted that a decisive result was at hand.

It is now known that thousands of Russians have been taken prisoners

All the newspapers hail the victory as the most brilliant achievement in the campaign. One of them, coupling the Eastern situation with the bombardment of the east coast of England, says that while the naval guns were thundering "it was a salute for the victory in the East and the overthrow of the Russian steam roller which was to crush its way to Berlin."

"Never since this old earth has had a history," says the Lokal Anzeiger, "has such a gigantic battle been fought. Seldom in centuries has there been an event of such decisive importance. The battle of Poland will be classed in history among the victories of the first rank. It will be mentioned in the same breath with the battles of Salamis and Leipsic. We have to thank von Hindenberg and the desperate courage of his troops who fought under the glorious banners of Germany and Austria."

VON HINDENBURG ADVANCING.

Rotterdam.—Amid the maze of conflicting reports on the situation in western Poland, the fact stands out that Field Marshall von Hindenburg is gradually approaching the western gates of Warsaw, through scenes of blood and wholesale slaughter, perhaps the most appalling of the entire war to date.

Apparently the Germans have concentrated 750,000 men in the area northwest of Warsaw and moved so rapidly that they forced the withdrawal of a Russian force of probably 300,000. The Russians are playing for time.

A dispatch from Berlin, which comes by the way of Amsterdam, says that the German, Russian and Austrian armies in Poland have lost 400,000 men in recent battles. Breslau reports that the Russians alone lost 125,000 men in killed and wounded in the battles west of Warsaw.

PITH OF THE WAR NEWS

Rome hears that that the Kaiser's throat trouble is alarming and that its symptoms are not unlike the throat disease which proved fatal to the Kaiser's father.

A Zeppelin threw eighteen bombs on Warsaw. Two houses were demolished and ninety citizens were killed and fifty wounded.

Capt. Josef Fourie, rebel Boer leader who was sentenced to death by a court-martial, has been shot at Pretoria. His brother, Lieut. Fourie, also was sentenced to death, but the penalty was commuted to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

With the Allies trying to make their forward movement effective from one end of the 350-mile battle line in France and Belgium to the other and the Germans just as determined to hold their ground, there is desperate fighting along practically the entire front from the Vosges to the North Sea.

The British Admiralty has issued a statement denying that any British warships were lost in the recent raid.

The British Admiralty announced that the British merchant steamer Tritonia has been sunk by a mine off the north coast of Ireland.

Forward along the whole 100-mile line from the North Sea to the Oise go the Allied armies, and the long talked about general advance upon the German invaders of France and Belgium is at last under way.

A proclamation was issued bringing to an end the Turkish suzerainty over Egypt and establishing a British protectorate.

Turkey has humbly apoligized to Italy for the invasion of the Italian consulate at Hodeida.

From the Franco-Belgian border south to around Peronne appreciable progress by the Allies is reported.

War at a Glance

MONDAY.

A big battle is reported in progress in Poland, 30 miles west of Warsaw. The Russians are said to have been strongly reinforced and to be offering a determined resistance to the further advance of the Germans.

The German War Office announces that the Russians are preparing strong positions at Rawa and Nida, and adds: "We are attacking them everywhere."

A Vienna dispatch, which states that a great battle is developing at Lupkow Pass, also says that the Russians have recently appeared with strong forces in Galicia.

Attacks and counter-attacks continue along the battle line in Belgium and France, and while gains by the Allies are claimed in the announcements of the French War Office, these claims, in the main, are denied at Berin.

A dispatch from Amsterdam states that the Germans have evacuated Dixmude in Belgium.

The Servian and Montenegrin Armies are reported to have joined hands and to be advancing on Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia.

Riotous demonstrations occurred in Italy is celebration of the anniversary of the death of the Irredentist leader, Oberdank, who organized the unsuccessful plot to assassinate Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria at Trieste in 1882.

Emperor William, it is announced, has completely recovered from his illness and returned to the front.

SUNDAY.

An English mine sweeper was sunk off Scarborough, supposedly by mines scattered by the German raiders. Two other vessels are reported destroyed.

It is indicated by the German War Office statement that the offensive in the west now rests with the Allies. The Berlin communication speaks of a series of hostile attacks, which, it is said, were repulsed. The French statement asserts that further important advantages have been won by the Allies.

At Albert it is said that the Allies, under a heavy fire, pushed through to the entanglements in front of the second line of intrenchments.

The day's official reports fail to clear up the situation in the east. The German announcement was as indefinite as before, merely stating that in Poland the pursuit of the Russians was continuing and that a Russian cavalry attack on the East Prussian frontier had been defeated.

One of the most significant developments of the day is the apparent coordination of the English, French and Russian Armies. They seem to be working in such harmony that the Germans are not able to follow up advantages in the east with removal of troops to the western theatre.

British and French military writers say that the doubts expressed by them of the correctness of the German announcement that a historic victory had been won over the Russian hosts in Poland are borne out by the apparent lessening of enthusiasm at Berlin.

The reverse which Petrograd says the Germans have suffered in the region of Mlawa, near the East Prussian frontier, is believed in London to have interferred with the operations of the Germans along the Vistula. It is asserted unofficially at Petrograd that the Germans have evacuated Lodz, finding that city of no great strategic value.

SATURDAY.

While an official statement at Vienna repeats the claim that the Russians in Poland and Vienna have been routed and "are being pursued on the entire battle front," dispatches from Berlin indicate that doubt has arisen there as to whether a decisive victory has been accomplished.

A statement by the General Staff of the Russian Army declares that on the left bank of the Vistula river a lull has followed the German attacks, and adds: "All of these attacks we repulsed." In other respects the Russian report contradicts the claims made at Berlin and Vienna.

Continued gains by the Allies in Belgium and at certain points along the battle front in France are claimed by the French War Office. On the other hand, the German War Office claims that attacks by the Allies have been repulsed, and reports a successful attack by the Germans in the Argonne forest.

According to a dispatch from Amsterdam, an official statement at Berlin declares that two British destroyers were sunk by the German cruisers which raided the east coast of England. This statement is denied by the British Admiralty.

England has appointed Prince Hussein Kemal Sultan of Egypt, to succeed the Khedive, who was ousted by the taking over of Egypt as a British protectorate.

Emperor William of Germany, who has been detained at Berlin by illness, will return to the front this week, an Amsterdam newspaper hears.

CLEARY GOES FREE.

Haverstraw Town Clerk Who Killed Son-In-Law Is Acquitted.

New City, N. Y.—William V. Cleary, Town Clerk of Haverstraw and Democratic leader in Rockland county, was acquitted by a jury in the Supreme Court here of the charge of murder in the first degree, on which he was tried for the killing of Eugene M. Newman, his son-in-law.

SWANSON HEADS SENATE.

Vice-President Names Virginian To Take His Place.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia, was designated by Vice-President Marshall to act as president pro tempore of the Senate during Mr. Marshall's absence from Washington. The Vice-President left tonight for Arizona to be away for two weeks. During this time the Virginian will be the presiding officer of the Senate.

POLAND VICTORY IS DWINDLING

Russian Statement Say Only Outposts Fought.

ALLIES SPEED REDUCED

Ground in Bad Condition in Belgium and the General Offensive Movement is Retarded.

London.—It is thought possible Berlin's celebration of a great German victory in Poland was premature. All the German headquarters say of the battle there, is that the pursuit of the enemy continues.

The Russian official report says the engagements which have taken place on the left bank of the Vistula have been nothing more than outpost affairs. In these the Russians would seem to have been engaged in holding the Germans, while the Russian main force was forming along the Bzura river, where a battle is beginning to develop and German attacks is said to have been repulsed.

As was expected, the Germans made an attempt to cross the Vistula in an endeavor to outflank the Russians, but this was frustrated by a destructive fire from the Russian artillery and the seizure of the pontoon bridges.

Still Against Cracow.

Despite the desperate work facing them in North Poland, the Russians continue their operations in East Prussia and against Cracow, while in Western Galicia they are taking up positions along the Dounaietz river in an attempt to stop the flow of the Austro-German forces.

Part of the Przemysl garrison has made a sortie in force in an attempt to open the railway to the southwest and is giving battle to the Russian besieging army.

Slow in Belgium.

With the Germans strongly intrenched and the ground in bad condition, the offensive movement of the Allies in Belgium and France is making slow progress. At several points, however, the French official report records the capture of German trenches. The offensive is being pushed with considerable force in Flanders and from the Belgian border south to the River Oise, where the line turns eastward.

The Germans keep up violent counter-attacks and by these and the use of mines have in some cases succeeded in preventing the Allies from following up their advantage.

Mines Left By Raiders.

The German cruisers which raided the east coast of England succeeded in sowing a large mine field. In addition to the three steamers previously reported as having been destroyed, a mine sweeper, which was engaged in clearing the seas, was blown up today, and it is reported two other vessels met a like fate. This occurred while the funerals of the victims of the bombardment at Scarborough and the Hartlepools were being held.

ARMY BILL REVISED.

Chairman Says Practically Every Request Was Granted.

Washington, D. C.—The Army Appropriation bill, aggregating $101,000,000, agreed upon by the House Military Committee, carries a special fund of $15,000 for United States military observers in Europe.

Appropriations of $400,000 for aviation and $60,000 for armored automobiles, in view of the use of the latter in the European war, are included in the bill.

The bill follows the War Department's estimates very closely. "We gave them practically all they asked for," said Chairman Hay, referring to appropriations for ammunition and other materials for defense.

CAUGHT ONE; SANK ANOTHER.

Russians Say They Captured German and Sent Down a Turk.

London.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that an Admiralty statement announces that the cruiser Askold has arrived at Port Said and reports that while reconnoitering the coast of Syria she captured the German steamer Haifa in the harbor of Haifa and sent her to Port Said as a prize. Near Beirut the Askold sank a Turkish steamer. At six points along the Syrian littoral the Askold sent steam launches out to reconnoiter the coast.

FILLING $5,000 PLACE BY "AD."

Applicants Must Enter Competitive Examination.

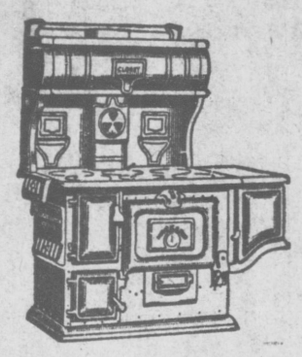
New York.—The city of New York has need of a $5,000-a-year man as director of the new Bureau of Public Health in the Department of Health and is advertising that the place will be filled by competitive examination. The examination will be held on December 30 and the applicant standing highest in the test will be appointed to the new office. Recently an Assistant Commissioner of Charities, at $5,000 a year, was selected in a similar manner.

24-HOUR COTTON MILL RUN.

Works At Lowell, Mass., To Take On Extra Shift.

Lowell, Mass.—Orders were given by which the machinery of the Tremont and Suffolk Cotton Mills will be run 24 hours a day, beginning Monday. This applies particularly to the weaving department. About 400 employes will be hired upon the extra shift, which is anticipated [illegible] for the [illegible] reason for

J. F. McWhorter & Son



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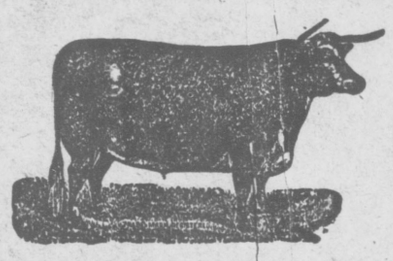

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If you are interested in getting a better Fertilizer—a Fertilizer that will help your plants withstand the different climatic chaanges—Increase your yields—Build up your soil—See our agent to-day

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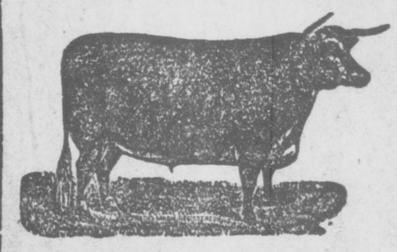

Middletown Transcript

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Butcher Knives
Meat Grinders
Lard Presses
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[illegible]kets

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DEALER IN
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
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SILVERWARE.

Also a Large Stock of
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Howard Watches
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WATERMAN'S IDEAL
FOUNTAIN PEN.

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Middletown,
Del.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH

TO THE
Ladies and Gentlemen
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Who are about to invest in a Fall and Winter Tailor-made Suit or Overcoats.

That we can promise Tailor-made Suits or Overcoats for the same money it would cost to buy ready-made, because we make it ourselves and make it direct to the wearer with but one profit added to the cost of production. That every garment made by M. Berg, East Main Street, Middletown, Del., is up to the last tick of the clock in style. And is guaranteed for satisfactory service. That anyone can have his or her money refunded for any garment that doesn't turn out right. Stop in and see our beautiful Fall and Winter Samples, guaranteed to be all pure wool.

Call and be convinced.

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we have bought M. Dektor's old stand, on North Broad Street, near Jones' Meat Shop. We do the best work for less money—work done promptly and well.

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MEN'S HALF SOLES - 50c
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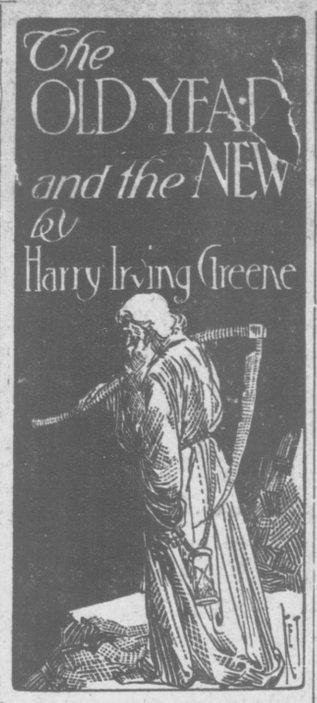
Corn, bunions affections of t[illegible] painlessly treat[illegible]
Also Sham[illegible] Treatment[illegible] the latest [illegible]
HIGH STR[illegible]

For [illegible]



To all—good-by. My task is done.
I've swung the circle of the sun.
I've given all that Life bestows,
I've dealt Fate's cards to friends, to foes.
I've touched you each with joy and care,
Drawn wrinkles here, smoothed wrinkles there.
And if I've frosted temples gray,
I've made warm lips to kiss away
The chill. Tho' Death, tho' strife
I've visited—I've granted *Life*.

I'm Time. I've robbed your cradle dear,
Yet I ask you—your dying Year,
Have I not filled it? Answer free,
If I've robbed you have not you cheated me?
Have not you sought to kill *me—Time?*
Have not you wasted me—God's gift sublime?
Misspent me, mocked me, wished me on my way,
Loathed and reviled me—prayed another day,
And when I granted it, mocked that one, too,
Are we not quit at evens—I and you?

'Tis Kismet—Fate. Old World, good-by,
My cycle's done—I faint—I die.

Oh, World! dear World—at last my dream is true,
Through all eternity I've longed for you,
Impatient of the years I had to wait,
Each nerve aquiver, lest I be too late.
And now I'm here—and all of you are mine
For my brief reign. Yet, also, I am thine.
For use—abuse—but treat me as you may
Remember this—I'll give and take away.
And but this moment born—but half awake,
I'll tell you now what I'll both give and take.

I'll take a life from out you here and there.
I'll give—a lover true—a sweetheart fair.
Half of your fondest hopes I'll steal away,
I'll grant a grain of wisdom day by day.
And tho', perchance, I should take Peter's all,
With lavish hands I'll shower it on Paul,
I'll smite some of you with an iron glove,
I'll nurse some others with my tenderest love,
I'm 'both your queen and slave. I now make way.
This night is yours. Tomorrow you'll repay.

Bring forth the jasters. Fill the cup of cheer.
You've waited me forever. World, I'm here.

Not Now.

I shall not swear off smoking now,
Nor swear to mend my ways,
I shall not swear off penning
Or writing merry lays.

For what's the use? You know well
The strongest of us fall.
I'm going to start New Year's
I shall not swear at all.

—Joe Cone.

Indian Marriages Recognized.

[illegible]hat a marriage contracted between [illegible]bers of an Indian tribe in accordance with the customs of such tribe, [illegible] the tribal relations and government existed at the time of such marriage, and there was no federal statute [illegible]ng the tribal customs invalid, [illegible] recognized by the courts as a [illegible]nd valid marriage for all purposes. [illegible] held in Buck vs. Branson, 34 [illegible]. And the same effect is also [illegible]e dissolution of marriages, [illegible] customs of the tribe, as is given to the [illegible] Such marriages [illegible]s common law marriages [illegible] marriages according to the customs of the tribe, when [illegible] ognized by congress [illegible] regulating the domestic [illegible] the tribe.

Johnny Knew Them.

"Johnny," said the minister, "[illegible] you name the three graces?"

"Sure," replied the little fellow. "Breakfast, dinner and supper."

Walrus Slaughter.

[illegible]walrus is rapidly nearing [illegible] the warning sounded by [illegible]dustrial News of Nome, [illegible] paper describes the [illegible]d by one crew in a single [illegible]e catch amounted to [illegible]420 were cows and [illegible]ere fatally wounded [illegible] never recovered. A [illegible]walrus weighs a ton [illegible] tempting bait to the [illegible] of the amount of the rich ivory in the tusks. The disappearance of the walrus means the extinction of the Eskimos, who depend largely on this animal for food supply, fuel, lights, boats and leather.

When Was He in the Legislature?

"The legislature, pa—?" "The average legislature, my son," replied J. Fuller Gloom, "is a debating society wherein nobody knows what he is talking about, and does not care anything about what anybody else is talking about."

NEW YEAR PROPHETS

By GENE MORGAN

ANYBODY who says the [illegible] is growing less superstitious must be talking through the ear[illegible]s on his cap. Every year [illegible]t January 1 old Superstition shows itself like a hydra-headed monster in a laundry basket.

To be sure, we no longer take out insurance against ghosts, and if we saw a hobgoblin we'd want to know why the hotel bellhop had grown those whiskers. But there is one kind of superstition which we seem to be giving more encouragement all the time, and that is the New Year prophecy.

The true New Year prophet is a cheerful soul. If he ever has any good news concerning the future, he carefully nibbles at the hard ground with a pickax and buries it. Bad news, calamity, disaster, catastrophe, misfortune, these are the staple groceries in which he prefers to deal. And he has such a clever way of making good, too.

The New Year prophet wears crepe to work every morning while he is putting his forecast in order. He also wears a long, sad face and murmurs ever and anon that the worst is yet to come. He does this in order that the world may grow pale and weep and shudder. He just loves to show us a good time.

The way the New Year prophet makes good on his predictions is to promise every kind of bad luck there is, from famine to earthquake, and from plague to war. As this globe of ours has been enjoying a steady diet of these things since the year one, the New Year prophet rarely goes wrong, but just waves his printed predictions upside down and warbles, "I told you so." He is a sure-thing player, and rarely takes a chance that is not a sixty-to-one shot.

For instance, he is safe in forecasting a typhoon in the Pacific ocean, which will destroy shipping, but he wouldn't dare to predict that James Jones will pay me that ten dollars he owes me before the first of next April. He finds it advisable to foresee a famine in China—any old thing can happen in China—but under no circumstances would he venture the belief that I will surely keep all the good resolutions I made on the evening of December 30.

If I thought the pay was steady and the hours not too long for indoor work, I believe I should like to take up the work of making New Year prophecies. For the benefit of enterprising employers, looking for bright young men at this kind of work, I have made up a few sample prophecies for 1915. It makes no difference how I did it, whether by crystal gazing or by scientific methods. However, I accomplished it without the aid of a medical almanac or other weapons.

For instance, I predict that:

In January the days will be a little longer, and ice will be cheap. On January 21 the coal bin will be empty, and father will chop up a parlor chair.

Murmurs Ever and Anon That the Worst Is Yet to Come.

The month of February will take only 29 days to pass a given point. The weather will be extremely unsettled, and when it is not stormy the air will be quite calm. In spite of the cold spell cherry trees will bloom around February 22 in all candy store windows.

March will come in like a lamb afraid of waking the baby, and will go out like a leonine monster who has just heard someone say he is getting [illegible]. Rain [illegible] in case this [illegible] There will [illegible] which will [illegible] aside their ov[illegible] thick, prickly [illegible]

April will come in with a sore foot, having kicked an opera hat which completely surrounded a brick. April will be a wet month, and early umbrella crops will be reported from many regions. Fido will here begin to shed his fur.

Now there's a prophecy which shows what I can do. To confess up, there was nothing difficult about it. For anyone can be a New Year prophet. Yes, without any previous training, or experience in sending spirit messages collect, instead of paying the boy yourself.

It's safe to prophecize that in the year 1915, A. D., you are going to keep most of your good resolutions if you

On January 21 the Coal Bin Will Be Empty.

made them in an earnest, sincere, try-again spirit, instead of in the usual, automatic way, like giving a fence its annual whitewash. It's safe to forecast that you'll keep out of debt, that you'll increase your bank account and that you'll get your gilt-edged license for health and happiness—if, instead of growing dreamy-eyed and wondering what the New Year may bring forth, you step out on the right foot, with your eyes to the front. Decide that when old Dame Fortune meets you you'll be plugging along the straight and narrow path, and then she won't have room to side-step you.

Be your own prophet and predict a year of hard work and square living for yourself. You should worry while the professional New Year prophet is dusting off his shelf-worn stock of plagues, famines, volcanic eruptions and crop failures in Helgoland.

The 1915 Boy.

"I will not put pins in my dear teacher's chair." (Tacks will hurt just as much, anyway.)

"I will not quarrel and fight with my big brothers in 1915." (What have I got a little brother for?)

"I will not play hookey from school to go fishing or swimming." (That is, in the winter time.)

"I will be a regular attendant at Sunday school." (At Christmas time and just before the summer excursion, of course.)

"I will not take mother's currant jelly from the pantry without permission." (Her raspberry jam is good enough for me.)

"I will be kind to dumb animals, such as tigers, lions and elephants." (Stray cats and dogs, however, had better keep out of this neighborhood.)

"I will not (Oh, gee, that's enough. They say the good die young, and I want to live until I catch that red-headed boy on the next block who stuck his tongue out at me yesterday!)

Running Ahead.

It is easy to miss God's plans by hurrying after them too fast. A business man, on his way from his suburban home to his office, was very desirous of seeing another man on an important matter; and he knew that that man was likely to be on a certain ferry boat. Hurrying for the boat lest he miss his man, he was stopped on his way by the man himself, who had been quietly waiting for him. His eagerness to catch that boat was carrying him past the very man he wanted to see. Our eagerness to work out God's plans doubtless often makes it difficult for him to keep us in touch with those plans. It is sometimes a duty to move swiftly; but even then let us be sensitively alert that our swiftness [illegible]not cause us to miss the goal [illegible]d has set.

[illegible]th of one's words is just [illegible]of one's character.—Percy [illegible]th.

The Canny Scot.

[illegible]hman recently returning [illegible] Russia would now be in a [illegible]d had he not written Brit[illegible]s name on the passenger [illegible]e naval officer who stopped [illegible]he was on carefully removed [illegible]lish, but British escaped the [illegible]n eagle's eye. An eminent di[illegible]aid some 200 years ago: "In all [illegible]ravels I never met with any one Scot[illegible]hman but what was a man of sens[illegible]." If he were alive today he might say it again.—Baltimore Sun.

Grim Wit of Douglas Jerrold.

Ugliest of trades have their moments of pleasure. If I were a gravedigger, or even a hangman, there are some people I could work for with a great deal of enjoyment.—Douglas Jerrold.

Perhaps He Had None.

A fellow has his face shaved, hair [illegible] shoes polished, clothes pressed hat brushed, then pays no attention whatever to his dilapidated conscience.—Toledo Blade.

HOME TOWN HELPS

TOWN FORESTS IN GERMANY

Convincing Proofs of What May Be Accomplished Under Scientific Management.

A feature of municipal government which has been brought to a high degree of perfection in Germany is the town forest. The town forest is a section of woodland set aside by a city for the propagation of forest trees and operated by and for the profit of the townspeople. Germany has many that are paying all the community taxes and something over. Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forestry association, has made a survey of such institutions in Germany and publishes his findings in the American City Magazine.

Forbach, a town of 1,900 people, has a town forest of 1,482 acres, or about four-fifths of an acre to each inhabitant. This forest makes a profit of $12.14 an acre annually, sufficient to pay all the communal taxes and leave some over for local improvements. A section of the forest, in this case, is set aside and when extraordinary expenditures are called for, such as the building a new schoolhouse or a town hall, enough timber is cut and sold from the reserve to meet the cost. Besides paying for taxes and certain improvements, this town forest, in keeping with an old German custom, pays the heads of the older families, 250 of them in this instance, the sum of $36 yearly. All work in the forest is done under the supervision of a trained forester, appointed by the state. Many men and women are employed in cutting, hoeing, etc., and are paid wages by the town. The management is based on the most scientific and modern principles, and extraordinary means are taken to prevent the ravages of insects and animals. A forest fire is unknown, all dead limbs and waste from the cutting being quickly disposed of. The profits of the forests visited by Mr. Reynolds average $6.26 an acre.

In addition to being commercially profitable, the forests are used as recreational centers. On Sundays and holidays they are thronged with picnickers and merrymakers, as the woods, always located within easy reach town, offer unequaled advantages for outdoor sports.

PUSH GARDEN SCHOOL IDEA

Federal Bureau of Education Formulating Comprehensive Plan for Its Advancement.

The United States bureau of education is beginning a special work of the promotion of home and school gardens, having received an appropriation from congress for the purpose.

It appears that many cities have already made experiments and considerable progress in school gardens, but there is little concrete information available at present for exchange and distribution among schools. By correspondence and personal visits the bureau of education proposes to cooperate with school boards throughout the United States on this subject and collate and distribute such information as will be of service in extending the work.

It is proposed that every city school shall have a teacher employed 12 months in the year who understands gardening both theoretically and practically. During term time the teacher is to give instruction in nature study, elementary science and gardening, and in the afternoon direct the work in gardens at the children's homes. During the summer vacation the teacher on duty will employ all her time in directing the practical garden work. Such teachers, according to the system of the bureau, will be able to give a personal supervision, which will insure greater success for the gardens and can familiarize the children with the problems of plant production and utilization. A co-operative plan for disposing advantageously of the surplus vegetables and fruits is included in the general scheme.

Cities Lack Air Space.

The United States census calls "metropolitan districts" the land within the city boundaries of large cities and within a radius of ten miles outside of city boundaries. The metropolitan district of New York comprises 617,000 acres; of Philadelphia, 437,000 acres; of Chicago, 409,000 acres; of Pittsburgh, 405,000 acres; of Boston, 335,000 acres, and of San Francisco and Oakland, 289,000. In order to understand what these big figures mean one must remember that the city of Paris at the time of the French revolution comprised only 8,325 acres, on which 600,000 people were crowded. Even today the city of Paris proper crowds its 2,840,000 people on an area of only 19,500 acres and Berlin proper crowds over two million people on 15,008 acres.

How can any standard of air space in private or public buildings, and especially in gardens, public playgrounds and parks, that has been developed by these antiquated cities ever be used in looking for the solution of the problms of the new city?

New times demand new measures and new men;
The time is ripe, and rotten-ripe for change.
—James Russell Lowell.

Worm's Marvelous Work.

It requires moths of more or less beauty, worms which are positively ugly and repulsive, to turn out from their laboratories, whose secrets are almost as baffling as those of the law of gravitation, filaments so fine that to fully appreciate their rareness one must use a powerful microscope, and that still explains little or nothing of the mystery of manufacture. How it is done only the worm could tell, and though a worm may turn it cannot speak.

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An Announcement
Wilmington, Del., June 24th, 1913
I beg to announce that I have opened an office at 807 Shipley St., to conduct a General Real Estate, Mortgage and Fire Insurance Business. Formerly with W. E. Powell, 839 Market.
William E. Lee

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The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

—AT—

Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware

—BY—

The Middletown Transcript Co.

(INCORPORATED)

LONG DISTANCE 'PHONE NO. 37.

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., DEC. 26, 1914

TOO MANY MERCIES

IN England in ancient times when great numbers of our forefathers were bondsmen, slaves were freed at the altar. Where today, indeed, can men enslaved by the sorer bondage of sin find so noble a freedom as at God's altars?

This olden manumission was always bought; our English sires, just as a few years ago a few lucky black slaves here in America, unlocked their fetters with a golden key—"with a great sum obtained this freedom," precisely as the Chief Captain told Paul he had gotten his. But in our happier day men enslaved by evil habits can get this greater liberty "without money and without price."

Why then are not all men free—the churches filled, instead, many of them one-half, and some of them two-thirds empty? Is it because the price of freedom is so small, that many prefer to wear their chains?

Men do commonly value a thing at what it costs them. Can it be, then, that the moderns neglect salvation because it is to be had for the asking? Did it cost property, liberty and often life itself as in the bitter days of Nero and Diocletian, perhaps the vast numbers that from one year's end to the other never darken a church door, might in that case enter them.

It is just so with reading the book we style holy—the Bible. Now that one can be bought for a trifle, or be had as a gift to be read at pleasure without peril whatsoever few, as a fact do read it! The latest trashy novel is vastly more in request.

In the early English days, those Puritan times not less marked by distinguished deeds abroad than by righteous living at home, Bibles were few and costly, so precious, indeed, that they were chained to the church lecterns whither crowds would flock around the occasional "scholar", that is, one able to read, and stand for hours in their hunger to receive the living treasures from the Word of God.

Hear a description from that greatest of all the histories of England, "Green's History of the English People"—the last word in its title is the sure prophecy and source of its greatness, that, plus the genius and heart of its author:

"No greater change ever passed over a nation than passed over England during the years which parted the middle of the reign of Elizabeth from the meeting of the Long Parliament. England became the people of a book, and that book was the Bible. It was as yet the one book which was familiar to every Englishman; it was read at Churches, and read at home, and everywhere its words, as they fell on ears which custom had not deadened, kindled a startling enthusiasm.

When Bishop Bonner set up the first six Bibles in St. Paul's, many well disposed people used much to resort to the hearing thereof, especially when they could get any that had audible voice to read to them. One John Porter used sometimes to be occupied in that goodly exercise to the edifying of himself as well as others."

Or read the touching story of the poor Welsh girl Mary and her long struggle to save enough out of the pittance she earned, to buy the prize she coveted most in all the world—a Bible. Read how she walked barefoot 20 miles and back and brought it home in an ecstacy of joy to be read constantly as long as she lived!

Again, we wonder how many to-day saints or sinners would, for the privilege of reading the Bible, write out a copy of it for themselves, as did John Marbeck in 1537 from borrowed copies of the just issued Matthew's Bible?

Or once more—read the tale of how in 1832 four Flathead Indians came 3000 miles over the Rocky Mountains to St. Louis as a delegation from their nation in Oregon to inquire about "the white man's God and the Book that told about him".

It is not dangerous today to own and read a Bible. It was so many a time in the old days in England. For example, undar Bloody Mary, 300 men, women and children were burned alive at the stake in three and a half years for their Bible reading etc. It was worth one's life then to be caught with a copy of the Bible!

Franklin in his autobiography tells how his great grand-father used to station one of the family to watch for the coming of the informer while he was reading the family Bible aloud, which at a warning would be hidden under the bottom of a joint stool to which it was held by tapes.

Finally, for curiosity ask 100 of your friends, those you think most likely to be Bible readers if they have once read it through, and see if 99 do not say no!

Are we not in this too fortunate time "blinded with excess of light" as Milton puts it?

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale at the Washington House Hotel, in the Town of Newark, White Clay Creek Hundred, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
THE 26TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1914
at 10 o,clock, a. m.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All those two certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the south side of Cleveland avenue, in the Town of Newark, New Castle county and State of Delaware, more particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

No. 1. Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Cleveland avenue, said point being thirty feet east of a stone a corner for land of the School District for colored children; thence east by and with said side of Cleveland avenue thirty feet to a stone in the line of other lands now or late of the said John P. Wilson; thence thereby south one and one-half degrees west, one hundred and forty-two feet and five tenths of a foot to a stone in line of other lands now or late of the said John P. Wilson; thence thereby south sixty-three and three-quarter degrees west thirty-two feet and thirty-five one-hundredths of a foot to another point in said lands now or late of John P. Wilson; thence thereby north one and one-half degress east, one hundred and fifty-three feet and seventy-five one hundredths of a foot to the first mentioned point in the southerly side of Cleveland avenue, the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 2. Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Cleveland avenue said point being a stone a corner for this land and lands now or late of the School District for colored children; thence by and with said side of Cleveland avenue east thirty feet to a point, a corner for other land now or late of the said James E. Gordon; thence thereby south one and one-half degress west one hundred and fifty-three feet and seventy-five one-hundredths of a foot to a point in line of other lands now or late of the said John P. Wilson; thence thereby south sixty-three and three quarters degrees west, thirty-two feet and thirty-five one-hundredths of a foot to a stone a corner for said land of the School District for colored children; thence thereby north one and one-half degrees east, one hundred and sixty-five feet to the first mentioned stone and place of beginning, in the southerly side of Cleveland avenue, be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James E. Gordon and Caroline Gordon his wife mortgagors, and to be sold by

WALTER S. BURRIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., Dec. 8, 1914.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court house, on Market Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware

ON SATURDAY,
THE 2ND DAY OF JANUARY, 1915,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All That certain lot or piece of land with the two story brick dwelling there on erected, situate in the City of Wilmington, County of New Castle, and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING on the Northerly side of Seventeenth Street at the distance of Two hundred and twenty feet nine inches Easterly from the Easterly side of Locust Street; thence Northerly parallel with Locust Street Ninety feet to the Southerly side of an alley ten feet wide leading from Locust to Thatcher Street; thence Easterly, parallel with Seventeenth Street fifteen feet nine inches to a corner; thence Southerly, parallel with Locust Street ninety feet to the Northerly side of Seventeenth Street and thence thereby fifteen feet nine inches to the place of Beginning, be the contents thereof what they may. With the free use and privilege of said ten feet wide alley in common with others entitled thereto forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles E. Biddle and to be sold by

WALTER S. BURRIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office. Wilmington, Del., Dec. 16, 1914.

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Harry J. Ellison, Assistant Sec.
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Notice!

The Annual Meeting of the

Cantwell Mutual Insurance Co.

Will be held at the registration office of Joseph H. Enos, in Odessa, Del., on

Monday, Jan. 4th, '15

At which time seven (7) Directors will be elected to serve the ensuing year. The premiums on Deposit Notes at the rate of five (5) per cent. will be required to be paid.

The Directors have declared a Dividend of seven (7) per cent. out of the Surplus Fund, on all balances standing to the credit of members, payable on and after January 4th, 1915.

Election for Directors will take place between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M., and 1 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL W. CORBIT, Pres.
JOSEPH G. BROWN, Sec.
Odessa, Del., Dec. 16th, 1914.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
THE 2ND DAY OF JANUARY, 1915,
at 10 o'clock a. m.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a stake in the middle of a lane twenty feet wide leading from the Concord Turnpike to land late of Benjamin Elliott, said stake being distant twenty-four feet southeastwardly from the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad Company's right of way and measured at right angles thereto; thence south forty-six degrees and forty-eight minutes east by the centre line of the said lane two hundred and two feet and sixty-five hundredths of a foot to a stake; thence northeasterly along other land of the said party of the first part and at right angles to the line of Twenty-fifth street (extended) as laid down on the map of the city of Wilmington, aforesaid two hundred and twenty-six feet and four-tenths of a foot to a stake; thence northwesterly, parallel with the line of the said Twenty-fifth street (extended) one hundred and forty-eight feet and thirteen hundredths of a foot to a stake; distant twenty-four feet southeastwardly from the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad Company's right of way aforesaid and measured at right angles thereto, and thence southwesterly, parallel with the southeasterly limit line of the right of way aforesaid, three hundred and one feet to the place of beginning. Containing one acre, more or less.

Together with the free and uninterrupted use, liberty, right and privilege of and passage in and along a certain strip of land, twenty-four feet in breadth and six hundred and thirty-seven feet more or less, in length, extending from the middle of the lane above mentioned to the middle of the Concord Turnpike aforesaid, and bounded on the northwest by the right of way of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad Company aforesaid, on the southeast in part by land of Margaret H. Kent and in part by the land herein conveyed to the said party of the second part in common with others entitled thereto forever and together with the full use, right and privilege of the above mentioned twenty feet wide lane and of another lane leading therefrom and thereout in a northerly direction and beginning at the distance of five hundred and sixty-two feet and eighty-six hundredths of a foot more or less, from the right of way of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad Company, aforesaid, measured southeasterly along the middle line of the above mentioned twenty-feet wide lane in common with others entitled thereto forever.

Being the same lands and premises which Margaret H. Kent by Indenture duly executed under her hand and seal bearing date the 30th day of May, A. D. 1902, and recorded in the office for the Recording of Deeds, &c., in and for New Castle county aforesaid in Deed Record C, Vol. 13, Page 97 &c., did grant and convey unto the said The Delaware Marine Supply Manufacturing Company in fee.

For release of a portion of this property see Deed Record T, Vol. 21, Page 401 &c., the same being in the words and figures following, to-wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in Brandywine hundred, New Castle county and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a stone in the middle of the Concord Turnpike Road and corner also for land of said Turnpike Company; hence up the centre line of the said Turnpike north one degree and twenty minutes west, four hundred and eighty-four and twenty-five one-hundredths feet to the southerly sid of the right of way of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad; thence by said right of way south seventy-three degrees twenty-eight minutes west, six hundred and thirty-seven feet to the middle of a lane twenty feet wide and leading into the aforesaid Turnpike Road; thence by the middle of said twenty feet lane south forty-four degrees seventeen minutes east, five hundred and seventy feet and three-tenths feet to line of land of said Turnpike Company; thence by this land north sixty-five degrees fifteen minutes east, two hundred and twenty-one and one-half feet to the place of beginning.

Containing within said bounds, four and eight-tenths acres, be the contents thereof what they may, with the free use, right and privilege of the above mentioned twenty feet wide lane in common with others entitled thereto forever excepting however, all that lot, piece or parcel of land, conveyed by the said Margaret H. Kent by Indenture dated May 30, 1902, to The Delaware Marine Supply Manufacturing Company, a corporation of the State of Delaware, and recorded in the office for Recording of Deeds, etc., in and for New Castle county, in Deed Record C, Vol. 19, Page 97, &c, more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a stake in the centre of a lane twenty feet wide leading from the Concord Turnpike to land late of Benjamin Elliott, said stake being distant twenty-four feet from the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad Company's right of way and measured at right angles thereto, thence southerly forty-six degrees and forty-eight minutes east by the centre line of the said lane two hundred and two feet and sixty-five one-hundredths of a foot to a stake; thence northeasterly along other lands of the said parties of the first part and at right angles to line of Twenty-fifth Street, extended, as laid down on the maps of the city of Wilmington, aforesaid two hundred and twenty-six feet and four-tenths of a foot to a stake; thence northwesterly, parallel with the line of said Twenty-fifth street, extended one hundred and forty-eight feet and thirteen one-hundredths of a foot to a stake distant twenty-four feet from the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad Company's right of way, aforesaid and measured at right angles thereto and thence southwesterly parallel with the southeasterly limit line of the right of way, aforesaid, three hundred and one feet and seven-tenths of a foot to the place of beginning. Containing one acre more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of The Delaware Marine Supply Manufacturing Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Delaware and to be sold by

WALTER S. BURRIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., Dec. 15, 1914.

For

NEAT and BEST

JOB WORK

Apply to This Office

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Plu. Lev. Fac., to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Middletown Hotel, in the town of Middletown St. Georges hundred, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
THE 2ND DAY OF JANUARY, 1915,
at 10 o'clock a. m.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All those two following described tracts, pieces or parcels of land, situate in Appoquinimink hundred in the county of New Castle and State of Delaware, to-wit:

No. 1 is a tract of land called and known by the name of the Cornelius Walker farm, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stone in the centre of the road leading from Blackbird to Fleming's Landing, corner for Joseph Fleming, Esq., and in the line of the home farm, and running thence with the centre of said road north seventy-seven degrees forty-five minutes west seventy-nine and six-tenths perches to a stake, west side of said road, a corner for the home farm; thence with the west side of said road south twenty-nine degrees west, eleven perches to a stake in the centre of said road corner for Gideon E. Hukill; thence with the line of said Hukill and centre of said road south eighty-seven degrees west thirty-seven perches to a stake in the line of said Hukill and a corner for Abraham Bratton; thence with the line of said Bratton north forth forty degrees west, one hundred and thirty-three and five-tenths perches to a stake in the road leading from Taylor's Bridge, corner for other lands of Abraham Bratton thence with the same north eighty-eight degrees thirty minutes east, one hundred and forty-eight and two-tenths perches to a stake in the line of Abraham Bratton and a corner for Joseph Fleming, Esq., in cleared land, from thence with the line of the said Joseph Fleming south seven degrees forty-five minutes west one hundred and forty-three perches to the stone and place of beginning, containing one hundred and eleven acres and sixty-two square perches of land. Be the same more or less. Together with a log and weather board dwelling house frame stable, barn, &c.

No. 2 is a cedar swamp butted and bounded as follows: Beginning at a large cedar stake near the west side of the cedar swamp, corner for Jacob Staats and James Rogers and running from thence with the line of said Jacob Staats south twenty-three degrees west thirty perches and seven-tenths to a large cedar post corner for said Jacob Staats and a certain Mr. Jones' land, south seventy-seven degrees forty-five minutes east, by an old line of marked trees seventy-nine and five-tenths perches to a cedar post, corner for said Jones and Daniel Corbit; thence with the said Daniel Corbit south seventy-seven degrees thirty minutes east one hundred and thirteen perches to a large corner post of Daniel Corbit; thence north twenty-three degrees thirty minutes east, thirty-one and two-tenths perches to a large cedar post; thence by an old line of marked trees north seventy-seven degrees west with the line of James Rogers one hundred and ninety-four perches to the stake and place of beginning. Containing thirty-six acres and one hundred and fifty square perches, be the same more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Downs, mortagor and terre tenant, and to be sold by

WALTER S. BURRIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office Wilmington Del., Dec 15, 1914.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, on Market street between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware.

ON ONDAY,
THE 28TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1914
at 10 o'clock, a m.

the following described Real Estate, viz:

Beginning at a stone set in the ground on west side of the State Road leading from Hare' Corner to Red Lion at a corner for other lands late of John Johns; thence with the said road south thirty-one and one-half degrees west thirty-three and five-tenths perches to a stake in the hedge, corner for lands of Margaret D. Buck; thence with her land north sixty-five degrees west thirty-eight and five-tenths perches to a stake; thence north thirty-one and one-half degrees east thirty-three and five tenths perches to a stake in other lands late of the said John Johns; thence with the said line south sixty-five degrees east thirty-eight and five-tenths perches to the place of beginning. Containing eight acres more or less.

Being the same lands and premises which James C. Douglass by Indenture bearing date the twenty-fourth day of June eighteen hundred and fifty-eight and recorded in Deed Record B, Volume 7, Page 339, granted and conveyed unto John Johns in fee.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Mahlon Betts, Administrator d. b. n. of James C. Douglass, deceased, and to be sold by

WALTER S. BURRIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., Dec. 8, 1914.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON MONDAY,
THE 28TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1914
at 10 O'clock a. m.,

the following described Real Estate,

All that certain lot or piece with the two and one-half sto dwelling house thereon erecte lying and being in Brandyw dred, county of New Castle and Delaware, and bounded and des as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Hillcrest avenue as down on a plot of Hillcrest at the tance of eighty feet southeasterly fr the southeasterly side of Springhill avenue; thence northeasterly, parallel with Springhill avenue one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly, parallel with Hillcrest avenue eighty feet to a corner; thence southwesterly, parallel with the first described line and Springhill avenue one hundred and twenty-five feet to the said northeasterly side of Hillcrest avenue and thence thereby northwesterly eighty feet to the place of beginning.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Suburban Land Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, and to be sold by

WALTER S. BURRIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del.
Dec. 8, 1914.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Als. Lev. Fac., to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, on Market street between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON MONDAY,
THE TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1914,
at 10 o'clock, a. m.,

the following described real estate, viz: those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate in the city of Wilmington, aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

No. 1. With the two two-story brick dwelling houses thereon erected. Beginning at the point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Cedar street with the northerly side of Wright street; thence northwardly along the said westerly side of Cedar street twenty-four feet and four inches to a corner; thence westwardly, parallel with Wright street and passing through the middle of the party wall between the northerly house on this lot and the house next adjoining on the north sixty-seven feet to a point in the easterly side of a certain three-feet wide alley extending parallel with Cedar street and opening into Wright street; thence southwardly along said side of said alley twenty-four feet and four inches to the aforesaid northerly side of Wright street; and thence thereby eastwardly sixty-seven feet to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof within these bounds what they may.

Together with the uninterrupted right and privilege to the use of the aforesaid three-feet wide alley with others entitled thereto in common forever. Subject to a proportionate part of the costs and charges of keeping said alley in repair.

No. 2. With the three two-story brick dwelling houses thereon erected: Beginning at a point in the westerly side of Cedar street at the distance of thirty-six feet and six inches northwardly from the northerly side of Wright street; thence northwardly along the said westerly side of Cedar street thirty-six feet and six inches to a corner; thence westwardly, parallel with Wright street seventy feet to a corner; thence southwardly, parallel with Cedar street twelve feet and two inches to the head of a certain three-feet wide alley extending parallel with Cedar street and opening into Wright street; thence eastwardly across the head of said three-feet wide alley three feet to a corner; thence southwardly along the easterly side of said alley twenty-four feet and four inches to a corner; thence eastwardly, parallel with Wright street and passing through the middle of the party wall between the most southerly house on this lot and the house next adjoining on the south sixty-seven feet to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof within these bounds what they may.

Together with the undisputed right and privileges to the use of the aforesaid three-feet wide alley with others entitled thereto in common forever. Subject to a proportionate part of the costs and charges of keeping said alley in repair.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Minnie Brenner, mortgagor and to be sold by

WALTER S. BURRIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office Wilmington, Del., Dec. 8th, 1914.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Als. Lev. Fac., to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Washington House, Hotel in the town of Newark, White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
THE 2ND DAY OF JANUARY, 1915,
at 10 o'clock a. m.

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All the following described lot or piece of land and the improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the hundred, county and State aforesaid, the same being bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a stone set about five perches distant from a old corner Pin Oak Tree; thence running north seventy degrees west five perches to the said Pin Oak Tree; thence with Joseph Veach's land south eighty degrees west nine perches and nine-tenths of a perch to a stake; thence with No. 1 north seventy degrees west fourteen perches and eight-tenths of a perch to a stake; thence with No. 1 south nine and a half degrees west eighty-nine perches and seven-tenths of a perch to a stake in the centre of the public road; thence with the centre of said road north one and a half degrees west nine-tenths of a perch to a stake; thence with lands of George Veach north seventy-nine and a half degrees east ninety-nine perches and six-tenths of a perch to a stake; thence south eighty-eight degrees east thirty-three perches and five-tenths of a perch to a stake and apple tree stump; thence south seven degrees east nineteen perches and five-tenths of a perch to a stone, a new corner; thence by a new line dividing the above described lot or piece of land from land remaining to the estate of Alfred G. Congo, deceased, south eighty-seven degrees west thirty two perches and nine-tenths of a perch to the first mentioned stone and the place of beginning. Containing within those bounds six acres and five square perches of land, more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Alfred G. Congo and Margaret Congo, his wife, mortgagors and Levi R. Taylor t. t., and to sold by

WALTER S. BURRIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office Wilmington, Del., Dec. 15th, 1914.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIR... me dir... Sale at ... treet, be... streets in ... New Castle ...

ON ...Y,
THE 28TH DAY OF DECEMB...
at 10 O'clock a. m.,

...ARY, 1915,
...,
...Real Estate,

...ce of land
...k dwelling
... the City of
...or New Castle
...are, bounded and
...ws, to-wit:

...NING on the Northerly side
...nteenth street at the distance
...ree hundred and forty-six feet
... of Locust street; thence Northerly parallel with Locust Street ninety feet to the Southerly side of an alley ten feet wide leading from Locust to Thatcher Street; thence Easterly, parallel with Seventeenth street fifteen feet nine inches to a corner; thence Southerly, parallel with Locust Street ninety feet to the Northerly side of Seventeenth street; and thence thereby Westerly fifteen feet nine inches to the place of Beginning, be the contents thereof what they may With the free use and privilege of the said ten feet wide alley in common with others entitled thereto forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles E. Biddle and to be sold by

WALTER S. BURRIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., Dec. 16th, 1914.

M. BANNING & SON

Dealers in General Merchandise

EAST MAIN STREET

We wish everybody a Happy New Year. Also, we want to thank our Friends and Patrons who have so kindly patronized us during the eleven and a half years of business at the old stand, which we shall vacate in March, having been so notified to do as our lease expires at that time; but, believing he same good will and feeling still exists between landlady and tenant as did in the start, as we understand they want the property for themselves.

We have a very heavy stock of Goods on hand which would cost lots of hard work and time to move, but we have decided to let the Trade and Public help us move some of it in the next few weeks.

So look for our next week's ad. for special CASH PRICES on lots of our mer handise in order to reduce the stock. We, also want to state to our Trade that we shall plan our moving so there will be no break in our Service to you, we shall take care of you just the same.

M. BANNING & SON,
Middletown, Del.

JOS. R. HELDMYER

Cash Store

Housewives will be interested to learn of the recent fall in the prices of all Fresh Meats, and I take great pleasure in quoting the following new prices to my patrons and the trade on both City and Home-dressed Meats.

GROCERIES

Beef Roast 15 and 18c, Sirloin Steak 22c, Rump Steak 22c, Round Steak 18c, Plate Rib 12c, Pork Roast 18c, Pork Chops 18c, Spare Rib 12 1-2c, Pigs Feet 20c, Sausage 18c, Scrapple 10c, Veal Cutlett 25c, Best Veal Chops 20c, Breast of Veal 15c.

We expect to have turkeys to retail at 25c a pound. Leave your order early.

Eggs 38 and 42c, agents for Odessa Creamery Butter 42c, Acme Famous King Midas Bread, Chesapeake Baking Co. Pound, Marble, Fruit and Layer Cake.

Salt and Fresh Meats, especially a fine lot of home and city dressed meat at reduced price.

English Walnuts, 24c, Paper Shell Almonds 34c, Filberts 23c, Pecans 25c, Butter Nuts 20c. The best and sweetest Oranges 25c dozen. Full line of the best Christmas Candies.

Vegetables, Foreign and Domestic Fruit in Season

Save your Tickets, get 2 per cent. off.

STORE, BROAD & MAIN STREET

PHONE NO. 223 MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

A MERRY CHRIST AS TO ALL

To our Friends & Patrons

As we approach the close of another year, we desire to express to our Friends and Patrons our appreciation of their liberal patronage in the past, and to assure them that it will ever be our aim to serve their wants in the years to come in a manner we hope will prove highly pleasing to them as well as to ourselves.

In conclusion we beg to wish all our customers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

SHORT & WALLS LUMBER CO.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

JAMES ... President. WM. DENNY, Secretary and Treasurer

— INCORPORATED 1847 —

Kent County Mu...ual Insurance Co.

O... De...

Insure Property A... ...HTNING

BUSINESS CONDUC... ...TEM

Has Returned to its Policy Hol... ...ed Policies over

$...

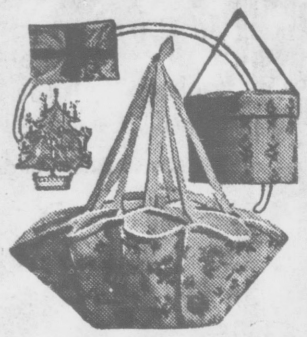
Present Member...

$11,000,0...

WM. B. JESTER, Agent, ...nsend.
AGENT...

The T...

Homemade Gifts Acceptable to Men



SELECTING gifts for one's menfolks is perplexing to the Christmas shopper; their needs are few, compared to those of women and children. Men like gifts that add something to their comfort and they like convenient things. They especially appreciate gifts made by the donor, and this year, there are some novelties for them which are not difficult to make at home.

A basket, which will do either for a den or a bedroom, is made very easily. The materials selected for it depend upon the purposes for which it is to be used. If it is intended for a convenient receptacle for ties, collar buttons, pins, needles, thread and various odds and ends, it is to be made of cretonne, brown linen or figured silk and finished with ribbon. But if for a den to hold pipes, matches, cigars, tobacco, etc., it is to be made of thin leather or heavy silk and finished with silver or gold braid and cord.

A collar box covered with cretonne and suspended by ribbon hangers is a reliable gift sure of a welcome. A round pasteboard box of suitable size is needed over which the covering is stretched and either pasted or sewed.

For small remembrance tokens flat sachets of crepe paper carrying lavender or spicy perfumes in an oblong bit of cotton batting, are tied with narrow strips of ribbons.

Desk Sets for the Office or Home

AMONG the most attractive of novel presents for men are office or library sets consisting of portfolio, letter box, waste basket, candle shades, etc. They are made of handsome wall paper designs pasted over foundations of heavy cardboard or wood. A paper having a broad black and white stripe with dark red flowers, vaguely outlined on it, was used to cover the letter box and portfolio shown in the illustration. The candle shade is of dark red paper decorated with a fancy gold braid pasted on. The ability to choose an attractive paper and paste it on neatly is about all that is required for making these sets. Leather effects, the tiffany papers, besides many artistic flowered patterns are suited to the purpose and make useful and tasteful gifts that men appreciate.

Tobacco Pouch and Dressing Case Bag

A TOBACCO pouch is made of four long, narrow triangles of leather or of a silky plush, sewed together. A silk lining is made in the same way and placed in the outer bag. The edges along the top are blind-stitched together. The bag is 7½ inches long, each triangle 3½ inches wide. A casing is stitched in the bag 1½ inches from the top to accommodate narrow elastic bands for drawing strings. If the bag is to be hung up ribbon or cord suspenders are sewed at each side.

Civil Engineering and Surveying

P. F. JOHNS

Warwick, Md.

(County Surveyor of Cecil County) Land surveys in this and adjacent counties promptly attended to and lines accurately defined. 35 years practical experience. Grades, levels and drainage correctly given. Charges moderate.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1914 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT MY RESIDENCE, IN ODESSA
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23rd, 1914
From 7 to 12 A. M.

AT R. S. CARPENTER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN,
SATURDAY, DEC. 26th, 1914
From 9 to 11 A. M.

A. G. COX'S OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
SATURDAY, DEC. 26th, 1914
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

GEORGE E. RHODES,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1914 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

S. A. DAVID'S RESIDENCE, FOREST, DEL
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30th, 1914
From 1 to 3 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,
SATURDAY, DEC. 26th, 1914
From 1 to 3 P. M.

AT FLEMMING'S LANDING,
MONDAY, DEC. 28th, 1914
From 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

HARRY S WOODKEEPER,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

NOTICETO TAXPAYERS —OF— APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1914 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF GEORGE M. D. HART
IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
EVERY MONDAY,
During DEC., 1914,
From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

N. W. VANHORN,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1914 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

J. C. Stuckert's Office, in St. Georges
NOVEMBER 16, 30; DEC. 14, 28
From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood
NOVEMBER 12, 26; DEC. 17, 31
From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Parlor of Robinson House, Dela. City
NOVEMBER 14, 28; DEC. 12, 26
From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, governing the Collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as Amended:

Sec. 3.—That on taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

J. C. STUCKERT
Collector of Taxes for Red Lion Hundred

NOTICE—ELECTION!

NEW CASTLE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK OF ODESSA, DEL, Dec. 22d, 1914.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Ten Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on Wednesday January 6th, 1915, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M.

JOS. G. BROWN, Cashier.

STATE OF DELAWARE

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE

CERTIFICATE OF DISSOLUTION

To all to whom these presents may come, greeting:

WHEREAS, it appears to my satisfaction by duly authenticated record of the proceedings for the voluntary dissolution thereof, by the consent of all the stockholders deposited in my office, the Prospect Land Improvement Company, a corporation of this State whose principal office is situated at No. 504 So. Clayton Street, in the City of Wilmington, County of New Castle, State of Delaware, Percival R. Roberts, being agent therein, and in charge thereof, upon whom process may be served, has complied with the requirements of "An Act providing a General Corporation Law," amended and approved March 7, A. D. 1901, amended and approved March 17, A. D. 1903, amended and approved March 29, A. D. 1905, amended and approved March 21, A. D. 1907, amended and approved April 5, A. D. 1909, amended and approved March 31, 1911, amended and approved March 1913, preliminary to the issuing of this

CERTIFICATE OF DISSOLUTION

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Thomas W. Miller, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the said corporation did on the fourth day of December, A. D. 1914, file in the office a duly executed and attested consent, in writing, to the dissolution of said corporation executed by all the stockholders thereof, which said consent and the records of the proceedings aforsaid, are now on file in my said office as provided by law.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this [SEAL] Fourth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

THOMAS W. MILLER,
Secretary of State.

Notice!

I, FRANK C. PIERCE, the tenant and occupant of the house situated at Summit Bridge, School District, No. 74 Pencader hundred, county of New Castle and State of Delaware in compliance with the requirements of the Acts of the General Assembly in such case made and provided, do hereby give notice that I shall apply in writing to the Court of General Sessions of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle county, on Monday, the fourth day of January, A. D., 1915, being the next term of said court, for a license for said house an an inn or tavern, for the sale therein of intoxicating liquors in less quantities than one quart, to be drunk on the premises and the following respectable citizens of said school districts, at least six of whom are substantial free-holders of said school district recommend the said application viz:

Chas. S. Bigger	Wm. Science, Jr.
Chas. H. Salmon his	I. G. Roberts
William X Science mark	H. N. Bendler
witness to mark,	A. T. Sartin
Charles H. Salmon	Wm. W. Bendler
Edward Coombs	Charles Fox his
Joseph H. Adams	Andrew X Davis mark
W. T. Sartin	witness to mark
Geo. F. Robinson	Charles Crompton Jr.
Richard Ed. Blackson	W. C. Bigger
Samuel P. Roberts	John Neville.

FRANK C. PIERCE.

ESTATE OF MARTHA A. C. ROBERTS, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Martha A. C. Roberts, late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Martin B. Burris, on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1914 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executor without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Executor on or before the 3d day of December A. D. 1915, or abide by the law in this behalf.

MARTIN B. BURRIS,
Executor.

Address
Martin B. Burris, Esq.,
Attorney-at-Law,
Middletown, Del.

1914 TIME TABLE 1914

The Iron STEAMER CLIO

Captain Pierce B. Stevens

WILL LEAVE

Odessa and Port Penn for Philadelphia

AND RETURN FROM

Arch St. Wharf, Phila.

AS PER TIME TABLE

ODESSA	DECEMBER	PHILA
	Tuesday, 1,	3.00pm
Thursday, 3,	6.00pm Friday, 4,	5.30pm
Monday, 7,	12.00 m Tuesday, 8,	11.00am
Thursday, 10,	1.30pm Friday, 11,	11.30am
Monday, 14,	5.30pm Tuesday, 15,	2.30pm
Thursday, 17,	8.00pm Friday, 18,	5.30pm
Monday, 21,	12.00 m Tuesday, 22,	6.00pm
Wednesday, 23,	1.00pm Thursday, 24,	11.00am
Monday, 28,	5.30pm Tuesday, 29,	2.00pm

☞ Steamer will leave Port Penn 1½ hours later than Odessa time.

Grain, Fruit and Stock Freighted at Reasonable Rates.

☞ Attention given to the Careful Handling and Prompt Delivery of all consignments.

☞ For information in regard to Freights, apply to

F. B. WATKINS, Manager
Odessa, Delaware

WILLIAM W. ROSE, Purser

HARNESS

Anyone needing Harness would do well to examine my line before buying elsewhere. A full line on hand at all times. Also ollars, Blankets, Robes, Brushes, Whips, Fodder Yarn, Bandages, Toe Weights and Boots, etc.

Repairing promptly done. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. E. Denny

W. Main St. Middletown, Del.

To our Friends & Patrons

As we approach the close of another year, we desire to express to our Friends and Patrons our appreciation of their liberal patronage in the past, and to assure them that it will ever be our aim to serve their wants in the years to come in a manner we hope will prove highly pleasing to them as well as to ourselves.

In conclusion we beg to wish all our customers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

SHORT & WALLS LUMBER CO.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

JOS. R. HELDMYER

Cash Store

Housewives will be interested to learn of the recent fall in the prices of all Fresh Meats, and I take great pleasure in quoting the following new prices to my patrons and the trade on both City and Home-dressed Meats.

GROCERIES

Beef Roast 15 and 18c, Sirloin Steak 22c, Rump Steak 22c, Round Steak 18c, Plate Rib 12c, Pork Roast 18c, Pork Chops 18c, Spare Rib 12 1-2c, Pigs Feet 20c, Sausage 18c, Scrapple 10c, Veal Cutlett 25c, Best Veal Chops 20c, Breast of Veal 15c.

We expect to have turkeys to retail at 25c a pound. Leave your order early.

Eggs 38 and 42c, agents for Odessa Creamery Butter 42c, Acme Famous King Midas Bread, Chesapeake Baking Co. Pound, Marble, Fruit and Layer Cake.

Salt and Fresh Meats, especially a fine lot of home and city dressed meat at reduced price.

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Vegetables, Foreign and Domestic Fruit in Season

Save your Tickets, get 2 per cent. off.

STORE, BROAD & MAIN STREET

PHONE NO. 223 MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL

M. BANNING & SON

Dealers in General Merchandise

EAST MAIN STREET

We wish everybody a Happy New Year. Also, we want to thank our Friends and Patrons who have so kindly patronized us during the eleven and a half years of business at the old stand, which we shall vacate in March, having been so notified to do as our lease expires at that time; but, believing he same good will and feeling still exists between landlady and tenant as did in the start, as we understand they want the property for themselves.

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M. BANNING & SON,
Middletown, Del.

A COLONIAL DAME

W. J. WILSON

or a lady of fashion in our day deserves to be surrounded by furniture fashioned in elegance and good taste. It costs no more to make a careful inspection of the extensive stocks of furniture in our warerooms. Good furniture costs no more than slip shod and poorly finished furniture. Our prices will fittingly compare with those of other establishments.

Middletown, Del.

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS

DENTIST

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

(Office of the late Dr. Stites)

The Transcript $1.00

Owen T. Chance

Contracting

HOUSE PAINTER

Middletown, Delaware

Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited

NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am intitled to estimates on local work.

All Work Guaranteed

GROCERIES

Cut In Prices For Winter Days

We conduct strictly cash business at less expense than most of our merchants, which enables us to sell goods much Cheaper and is building up a very good trade in our grocery department.

We will give prices on a few staple goods needed in the home each day; Granulated Sugar, 5 3-4c a pound; Good Coffee ground or whole grain, 18c a pound; Arbuckle, 19c a pound; Splendid tea black, green or mixed, 39c a pound, same as others sell at 60c a pound; fine blend Ceylon Tea in 1-4 pound canisters, 15c or 2 for 25c, Instant Postum 27c and 45c in tin cans. Postum Cereal 1-4 pound package 13c or 2 for 25c; Preston's canned Tomatoes, 9c; Watkins corn, 9c; Early June Peas, 10c Sweet Wrinkle Peas, 13c, sold everywhere at 18c; Salmon, 13c; Large size tumbler Peanut Butter, 10c; Mother Cook Jelly, large tumbler, 9c. Rumford large size bottle Yeast Powder, 10c; Saur Krout, 10c quart. Laundry Soaps, Starch and all 5c package goods sold 2 for 9c some 6 for 25c.

Odessa Creamery Butter 42 cents a pound,

Fresh and Salt Meats at lowest prices; pure Leaf Lard, 15c a pound; Sausage, 15 and 16c.

Candy, Nuts, Pound Cake and Fruit Cake, Oranges, Apples and Grapes. Try our Mince Meat 16c a pound, made by Mrs. Peterson.

Our 5 and 10c Department shows a fine line of dolls, Toys and useful articles for Christmas gifts.

G. W. Peterson

Middletown, Delaware.

ONLY six more shopping days before Christmas and are you prepared for that big dinner. If not let us supply you with a fine Turkey, Goose or Duck, Chicken if desired. We are head quarters for fine fat birds at any size desired, come look over our stock before buying elsewhere.

Our home-made Sausage are having the desired results, as we expected our regular customers are well pleased and we add a new one to our best every day. We make them in ten pound lots or over at reduced rates. Call and see us.

J. E. LEWIS,

Phone No. 86. Middletown, Del.

Steinle Wilmington's Fancy Cake Pie, Pastry and Bread Bak

Can supply all your holiday wants in this line. Christmas joys to lighten the labor and brighten the eyes of every housewife are waiting for you at STEINLE'S.

Never before have we offered such an array of good things for Xmas. Luscious pies, cakes of every description, pastries and other famous STEINLE delicacies. All these will make your heart glad during the coming holidays.

FRUIT CAKE 30c & 40c lb.

Order now. Our Fruit Cake is delicious. No Xmas. dinner complete without STEINLE'S Cakes.

Pound Cake, 40c

German Springerle, 40c a lb.

D&A PHONE, 2005W AUT 86

We Deliver By Express or Parc

Steinle's Fancy Ba

WILMINGTON, DE RE.

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNY, Secretary and Treasurer

—INCORPORATED 1847—

Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.

Dover, Del.

Insure Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over

$50[illegible],000.00

Present Membership Over Eight Thousand, With Over

$11,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS

WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend.

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Tra[illegible]ipt $1.00

MUTILATED PAGES

FINE FEATHERS

Novelized from Eugene Walter's Drama by the same name

By WEBSTER DENISON

ILLUSTRATED BY PHOTOGRAPHS OF SCENES FROM THE PLAY

Copyright A.C.McClurg & Co. 1914.

CHAPTER XVIII—Continued.

"Wait a minute," he said quietly. "That isn't all. I thank you, Brand, for your solicitious care for me." He emphasized the word noticably. "But I have been doing some thinking of my own in the last half hour and my plans don't seem to go on at all where yours leave off. It might interest you to know, before you go, that I am going to stay right here and tell the truth from first to last—from the time you came to Staten Island, until Mrs. Reynolds received a letter from you the other day showing that you had voluntarily squared a criminal transaction for me at the bank."

As he finished Bob's fist came down on the little center table and almost shattered it. There was the vigor and determination that Brand had had to respect once before when he had loosed his wiles on a more gullible recipient. But now, in this crisis, he had not even considered the chance of opposition to his will. First astonished, then thoughtful, his florid features now revealed their old cunning.

"You play the game big, Reynolds," he said at last. "Either this is a holdup right, or you have gone clear crazy."

"All right. Rave all you want to, Brand. It can't do any harm now. I told you last week there were two ways to get out of it all: One was money and the other was to make a clean breast of it. One can't have all he wants all the time. You had your chance ten days ago and you threw it away. I gave you my terms and you took advantage of my helplessness and ignored them. You stayed away and paid that paltry $10,000 at the bank. You thought you would frighten my wife; that your magnanimity in releasing us from immediate peril would impress her and that in the end she would welcome the release you offered. Well, you succeeded with her but not with me. For her sake I was almost inclined to let matters drop, but this terrible affair has changed it all. We have taken human life, and a lot of it, and some one has got to pay, so if anyone is going to take the Lusitania, you're the man who had better hurry and pack his grip."

Brand stepped quickly to Reynolds, a tower of indignant rage. Trapped or cornered he was always Brand; always ready to put his back to the wall and fight—in the open if he couldn't fight from ambush. Bearded and almost beaten now, he quivered in his wrath and shook a threatening fist straight in Reynolds' face.

"You're a big, blasted baby and an imbecile!" he cried. "You play the quitter now and I'll make you regret it to the last day of your life. I'll fight and I'll win as I always have. You can't keep a man with money in jail. Those three words can't be grouped in the same language! But what's the use of talking," he added disgustedly. "You can't lay down now if you want to. You haven't got the nerve to send that girl there to the penitentiary for six or eight or ten years, to come out a broken woman—not enough of her left to suggest who she was. Do you know what prison does to men, Reynolds? Breaks 'em—body, mind and soul! Well, what will it do to a woman, then? To your wife? For if we go she goes with us. I've told you that and I mean it, so I guess my bluff's about as strong as yours."

He turned partly to Dick and, as if to cinch his threat, added:

"And I'm not sure but that our virtuous friend here will be keeping us company. That's law and you know it."

"Bob," cried his wife, creeping to his side and cuddling against him as if she saw in Brand some hybrid monster whom she really feared, "I'll go. Anything you say, dear! I'm not afraid—not afraid." Weeping softly, in obvious contradiction to her courageous stand, she nestled closer to his side.

We stand upon the brink of a high precipice and looking down are obsessed with a strange desire to jump. The thought of life has vanished in a vale of endless depths—the hold on it is infinitesimal. A bird flying overhead, startled by the strange intruder in his realms, drops a twig he is carrying to his nest. The tiny bit of wood flutters to the mountain top and at the precise moment that we have all but signed our passport to other worlds the twig falls at our feet. The sound of it is scarcely audible, but slight as it is we hear it, turn, and the spell of self-absorption and abandon is broken. We lose no time in climbing back to terra firma.

So Reynolds, possessed with the idea of self-sacrifice—self-destruction, if necessary—anything to bring to justice the man he blamed for all his wrongs and for the awful climax that had just come, grew stronger in his purpose, more fascinated in the purport of it, with every word that Brand used to dissuade him. Even Brand's reiterated threat concerning Jane had lost its power, but the sound of her voice came to him like the sound of the falling twig. It restored not the instinct of self-preservation for self alone, but the sense of duty to her. He, the one who had sworn to protect her, was the only one who could protect her now. If he failed her and mollified the sting of conscience by confession he would only shift the burden of his sin from his own shoulders to others not meant to bear it. Involuntarily his arm closed about her and he drew her to him. In the mingled look of love, pity and protection he gave her Brand read the sign of surrender and tried to clinch his cause.

"You've got to think of your wife, Reynolds," Brand urged, "even if you don't of yourself. The thing's done—you can't undo it. Besides, we believed the dam was strong enough. Only the most extraordinary conditions brought about its collapse. That lets us out. If we act sensibly we'll come good and clear."

But hope of immunity such as could be bought with Brand's power was not Reynolds' goal and the millionaire's expatiations on the possibility of it served only to irritate him the more.

"Money and lawyers and pull won't square murder, Brand," he said contemptuously, "and that's just what we committed. We have killed men, women and children for a few dirty dollars to which we had no right and some one has got to pay."

"My God!" the millionaire exclaimed impatiently. "You'd preach your life and liberty away—and that of your wife, too—for the sake of hearing yourself talk. Men—women—and—children—a handful of Dagoes and Polacks that the world's better off without. A few brats who couldn't fill a useful position if they did live to be men and women. How do you know it wasn't an act of God? He brought the water there, I didn't. But that's enough. I want to know what you're going to do? If you're going to talk I want to get ready for you. Now come on. Do you go or do you lay down?"

Reynolds surveyed him coolly.

"I'll let you know, Brand, just what I'm going to do. Before you leave here tonight you'll have no doubt about your course, but now I want a word with my wife—alone. If you don't mind, you and Dick step up to my den and I'll let you know when I'm ready. It'll be only a minute or two."

When they had gone he led her to the divan.

"Just a second, dear," he said tenderly. "I'll be right back and then we'll talk it over for the final solution."

As he passed into the adjoining room the telephone rang and Jane went to it apprehensive of the worst. It was a news association inquiring for Reynolds.

"He's—not in," she faltered. "No, I don't know just when he will be. Going away? No, I think not. You will have to see him yourself. In the morning? Yes, that will be a good time. Not tonight. That's all I can say. Good-by."

She hung up the receiver with a little gasp of relief. It had not been as bad as she had expected. But it was only a matter of time. She knew that. Already the newspapers had connected him with the catastrophe and there would be no end to the interviewing and dreadful questioning.

Bob returned and sat beside her. He had heard a part of her talk over the phone and surmised the meaning of it, but he made no mention of it.

"Jane, dear," he said softly as he took her hand, "you have never been sorry you married me, have you?"

"Why, Bob," she replied startled, "what are you saying? You know I haven't and never could be."

"But, darling, I have made an awful mess of it—of our life, I mean, for no man could have asked for a better wife. I have always loved you more than anything in life. Perhaps—perhaps," he continued haltingly, "I have loved you too much—that is, too much for your own good. That is not impossible, you know Jane. Love is always first, but there are times when we must temper it with reason and resolve. You must understand me, sweetheart, for after this I want you to know and feel that everything I've done and everything I do is for you."

Some strange note of fatality in his low tones alarmed her. Her startled eyes searched his and she pressed closer to his side.

"Why, even when you had taken a stand with Brand and I felt so—so much on the outside," he went on, "I loved you as I never thought it was possible for a man to love a woman."

"I never felt that way, dear," she interrupted, "I mean, that I was standing with Brand. Bob, you know that, don't you?" she cried appealingly, and the tears of self-condemnation started from her eyes while she begged—almost demanded the extenuation that she knew was not rightfully hers.

"Yes, I know it," he answered gently. "And you see, sweetheart, I was right when I said I was to blame. Just me. No one else. I have been at fault since the first day back there in the bungalow when you and Mrs. Collins went to the matinee and you came home with the new hat. I told you it didn't matter about the butcher—that everything would come out all right. Since that day we have been piling up these things—these crimes, dearest—yes, crimes. I knew it all the time. And I knew it as well as I knew that I loved you, that sometime the day would come when we—when I—would have to settle. But I kept you in ignorance. I was afraid to spoil your happiness, afraid to tax your love, and I let things go on until now, out there in that valley, whole families—just as dear to each other as you and I—just as important in the world as you and I, are gone—wiped out. I promised to protect you and all I have done is to lead you blindly from every decent thought—"

"No, no, Bob," she interrupted vehemently. "It was I who did the leading, not you. You simply followed me."

"But when a man does that, Jane, it is he who must pay the penalty, if there is one to pay. He should be stronger—the thing that she should lean upon. It has always been that way. Her sin is his sin, if he makes no protest when he knows, or makes no determined effort to right things, and I have not done that. Jane, dearest, I've decided one thing. The time has not come, nor will it ever come, when it will be right for you to ruin the rest of your life up—" He stumbled for a word, for he could not bear to use the real one—prison. "You must be spared the misery and degradation of that horrible thing and I've found a way out of it for both of us. I am going to take it and in time you will believe it was the only way. But always," he murmured, pressing her to him, "no matter where we are we'll always love each other—always."

"No matter where we are?" she echoed, answering his look that seemed to penetrate her very soul. "No matter where we are? What do you mean, Bob? Are you going away and leave me?"

"Yes, darling. For a while at least, we must separate. I cannot bear to have you a fugitive, chasing about all corners of the earth with the fear of guilt in your heart and the dread of capture ever at your door. You must have liberty—a way to live your life out in all the sweetness that must come into it after all this suffering. And you will know that I am always with you, loving you and guarding you the best way God will let me."

The infinite tenderness of his voice now unnerved her completely so that, though she saw or felt some dire omen in his words, she was helpless to protest them. She sank into his arms and they were clasped together in one long passionate embrace.

The lights of the room danced before her eyes as their lips parted. She could scarcely see him as he gently drew away from her and stepped lightly toward the telephone. He called a number that was strange and meaningless to her.

"Hello," he said, "police headquarters? Connect me with the Ninety-seventh, please." A pause— "Hello!

"I've Found a Way Out of It for Both of Us."

Ninety-seventh? Send a man to four—two—six Marion road— Yes, immediately. It's a suicide."

For an instant she was stunned, but as she sprang toward him her cry of horror mingled with the report of a pistol. She caught his arm as he fell and they sank to the floor together. But she was too late. Reynolds had paid the price and paid alone.

Dick cleared the half dozen steps from the first landing at a bound and Brand came stumbling after him. The reporter knelt quickly beside them.

"Is he gone?" the millionaire panted breathlessly.

The reporter's eyes swept over the lifeless body of his friend and his hand went lightly to his heart.

"Yes, he's dead," he answered softly. "I think he's been planning it a long time and he knew just how."

"It was the best thing he could do," Brand said coolly. "The best for himself, for her—and—for me. Suicide's a confession, and that lets us out. I'm going to get out of here, Meade. Take care of the police and the papers."

Brand stepped quickly to the door and passed out into the night.

A low moan, the cry of a broken soul, announced returning consciousness to the stricken wife.

"Jane," whispered Dick as he bent over her and lifted her gently to her feet, "shall I telephone?"

"No," she answered hoarsely. "He did."

"To whom?"

"The police."

"Then they'll be here at once." He helped her back to the divan. "Listen, Jane," he announced with an air of command. "I'll do the talking, I was a witness; ill health, you know, a collapse from overwork. They may know me."

She made no reply and a ring at the doorbell told him that the moment had come for the supreme effort on behalf of the friend he had so loved.

"Remember, Jane," he cautioned again, "not a word."

He stepped to the door and opened it to the police.

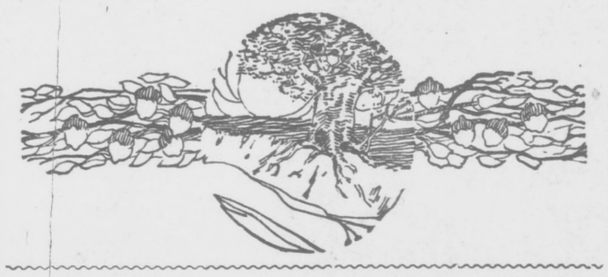
* * * * * * *

Remorse is more endurable than suspense. We approach the scaffold with stouter hearts than we await the verdict that may sound our doom. We look more resignedly upon the dying one. Crushed and bowed down as she was by her husband's tragic death Jane found a sort of solace in the very exquisiteness of her grief. The sacrifice he had made for her was complete. To the world at large—to all save her and Brand and Dick, Reynolds' suicide was but one of those every day sordid affairs of modern life—the symbol of failure and a weakling's surrender. But to those who knew the truth the act was invested with the dignity of a martyr's. It had saved her from the shame and horror of an expose that might have come at any time; he had paid in full the price of her folly.

Reynolds gone, Brand stifled all investigations of the dam's collapse with a certainty he could never have employed with Reynolds living. The engineers and chemists who now examined the shattered cement pronounced it of the proper quality and the man who passed it at the time of the construction was dead. Like all investigations of the kind there was much outcry and clamor at the start, but with delays and court continuances and lack of specific charges the matter waned and was soon forgotten. Brand took good care that the press learned of the dead man's financial dissolution and to the public mind this accounted for his self-destruction.

So, Jane saw Brand immune and unruffled while she had only the memory of a better man's love to help her drown the voice of conscience. In the bitterness of her sorrow and self-abhorrence there came times when she was moved to risk any fate for herself that she might bring down some expiation for the tragedy of the dam and Bob's death upon the head of Brand. But in such moments the face of her husband shone before her and she heard again his loving words of abnegation: "I have found a way and in time you will believe it was the only way." To open now the pages he had sealed forever would be but poor recompense for his sacrifice. No, she must go on and bear in silence.

(THE END.)



JUST THE SAME KIND OF GIRL

Modern Maid, in All Essentials, Is a Worthy Copy of Her Mother and Grandmother.

Every now and again somebody asks, in print, this question: "What has become of the old-fashioned girl that helped her mother wash the dishes?" Probably the same question has been asked since the time of Noah and will be asked until the end.

Mary Lyon, when she provided for the establishment of Mount Holyoke college for girls, stipulated that all the household work in it should be done by the students. That rule was enforced rigidly up to a recent date, when the directors and faculty, feeling that the practice might have become outworn, made the domestic tasks of the institution optional for the undergraduates.

But when the girls of Mount Holyoke were requested to announce their wishes on the subject, 748 of the 800 elected to continue in the tasks of sweeping corridors, washing dishes, setting tables and making up beds.

There is no need to worry about the American girl, even if she does wear gowns the sight of which seems to preclude all idea of work on her part. She isn't saying much about it, but she is in all essentials the same kind of girl our mothers and grandmothers were.

Heart Needs Care.

Acute heart strain is practically impossible in the young, healthy and well-nourished adult, but quite likely in all others. Once it occurs the heart is incapable of extra work and fails when called upon to do it. The doctor argues, therefore, that one cannot be too careful to economize in the work laid upon this organ.

According to one physician, he who retires to bed at ten instead of twelve saves the heart 876,000 foot pounds a year. Lying down a half-hour lessens its labors in the same period by 219,000 foot pounds. If our Sundays were spent in bed the yearly relief to our hearts would amount to nearly one million foot pounds.

He does not venture to even estimate the relief that would come were we to abstain from violent emotions, especially anger.

LONG RECORDS OF SERVICE

English Firm Has Fifty Workpeople Who Have Been in Their Employ More Than Fifty Years.

It is hard for Canadians, born and bred in a country where opportunity and incentive to change are almost ever present, to realize completely the conditions that obtain in older countries where employment is not so plentiful that a man can afford to leave a firm with which he has secured a position, remarks the Winnipeg Tribune. Some knowledge of the situation may be gained, however, from the facts contained in a letter sent to the London Mail by the manager of a famous biscuit firm. The letter dealing with the periods of employment of the various members of the staff says:

"We have on our books 50 workpeople who have each completed more than fifty years of continuous employment with us, as follows:

"One over 60 years, eight over 57 years, two over 55 years, 13 over 54 years, 15 over 51 years, two over 50 years. Total, 50.

"Of our clerical staff:

"One man has completed 56 years with us.

"One man has completed 54 years with us.

"One man has completed 53 years with us.

"Among our factory workpeople and our clerical staff combined we have exactly 1,000 men who have each completed at least 30 years' continuous service with us. They range from 30 to nearly 50 years of service."

Precocious Childhood.

"Now, my child," said the kind old judge, "which parent do you prefer to go with?"

"That depends," answered the fashionable child. "Is mother going to get large alimony?"

"Yes."

"Large enough to embarrass father financially?"

Rest Rooms Out of Date.

"Have you a rest room in your establishment?" "We used to have them in the old days," said the manager of the department store, "but there has been no demand for such things for many months. We have turned all our rest rooms into tango parlors."

WITH CHANTILLY LACE

EXQUISITE MODEL FOR A FALL EVENING GOWN

Every Detail of the Present Mode Contained in the Accompanying Design—Favorite Black and White Are the Colors.

The model illustrated today is typical of the fall evening gowns. Dainty and feminine looking, there is a very obvious dignity about it that marks it for the new order of things and enhances its charm to a degree.

Since black and black and white

Black Lace is Back in Favor.

effects are so modish this season, black lace has been brought into favor once again, especially chantilly. Black laces have in general been out of the reckoning, but now it is just the thing for long transparent tunics, and there is a variety of ways of using it.

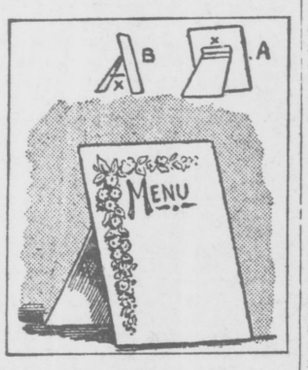
The illustrated evening gown shows a chantilly tunic effectively bordered with white fur. The body part of the corsage and the short-pouched tunic are of black chiffon velour ornamented with circles of smoked pearl beads. The V decolletage allows a glimpse of white malines folded over the bust, and there is a little flaring collar of the same at the back. Chantilly is again employed in the sleeves, and these, too, are bordered with a narrow white fur banding. The lace tunic veils a white taffeta skirt, which is completed below the length of the tunic with black chiffon velours, bordered, in turn, with the white fur.

A recent twist of this idea of the lace tunic substitutes a net foundation built upon with flounces of lace, wide or narrow, or it may be that the net is crossed and recrossed with lace insertions, finished about its lower edge with a wide self hem, or with a broad band of black velvet or taffeta. Velvet ribbon is playing an important part in the decorative schemes of both day and evening dresses as a tunic border.

MAKES DAINTY MENU CARD

Design That May Be Colored at Home —Most Appropriate for Simple Formal Dinner.

Those of our readers who are artistically inclined may like to try their hands at producing some dainty menu cards of the nature shown in our



sketch. Gilt-edged cards of various pale shades of color can be purchased very inexpensively for this purpose and they should measure about three and a half inches by four inches in size. To the back of the cards a support should be fitted made of a wedge-shaped piece of white card, hinged on at the top with a short piece of tape.

Diagram A on the right at the top of the illustration shows this, the cross indicating the tape. Between the support and the back of the card another short piece of tape should be fastened with a drop of glue, to prevent the support opening too far.

Diagram B illustrates this, a cross again indicating the tape.

On the front of the card running down the left hand side and along the top, some pretty little floral design, such as suggested in our sketch, can be painted in water colors, and the word "Menu" can be painted in the center in a color chosen possibly to match or harmonize with the color of the blossoms. Sets of, say, half a dozen of these cards with different pretty floral designs painted upon them would make a novel feature on a stall at a bazaar and be sure to sell well.

PILLOWS FOR LIVING ROOM

Suggestions That Should Be of Value to Those Thinking of Supplying Useful Articles.

At this time of the year one thinks of living room pillows—bright pillows, cozy pillows, pillows that help to diffuse a soft, warm glow over a room. One of these is the pillow with the charming, old-fashioned floral pattern of pink cosmos. They must not be a pale "washed out" pink, but a warm, glowing shade that deepens toward the centers of the flowers. These are mixed with pretty feathery foliage of rather a light green, and buzzing about the sweet blossoms are a half dozen honey bees in brown and gold.

The cosmos are divided into two bunches, one on either end of an oblong pillow, running the short way of the oblong. The material used for the pillow is a deep dark shade of green, and may be in either silk, linen or monk's cloth, or any woolen material that one happens to have on hand. The ends are fringed. The fringe should match the ma[illegible] in color.

RIBBONS IN GREAT VARIETY

All Descriptions and Shades Called Into Use Both for Girdles and Trimmings.

Rich satin, faille and moire ribbons are used for girdles and hat trimmings. Girdles are either plain, of striped broche, or a combination of ribbons. Velvet brocades have entire velvet figures, or satin flowers outlined with velvet. Velvet stripes appear in dark, rich roman ribbons.

Many rich ribbons are very dark, such shades as dark brown, navy, purple, mahogany, russian and stem greens, etc., and are blended with hair lines of black, yellow, scarlet, pale blue and green satin, or one wide one of black satin. Girdles and sashes of brocade have a rich effect with a plain colored gown. For evening or dancing gowns rich satin girdles are worn, and fancy stripes set off a simple serge or cotton dress. Soft finished ribbons are used for crush girdles.

Tinsel ribbons heavy with gold or silver scrolls or flowers are very handsome and are used for girdles or for collar, vest or cuffs. Ribbon tassels of black ribbon are fur tipped and used as a coquettish finish on some of the close turbans worn tipped sharply on the side.

FOR KNITTING OR CROCHET

Novel and Easily Made Bag, Which Requires Only Remnants for Its Material.

Our sketch shows a useful bag of a very novel nature that can be carried out with the aid of a remnant of almost any strong material and that is convenient to use and easy to make.

It can be prepared in any size to suit the requirements of the owner,

and consists of a broad band of material, lined with sateen and bound at the edges with narrow ribbon.

The side pieces are made of soft satin gathered into a little frill at the top and they are semicircular in shape and sewn on to the edges of the center piece. The handles are made of silk cord attached to small key-rings fastened on to the sides of the bag with tabs of ribbon. To open it the handles have merely to be pulled apart, and the bag can then be laid almost flat upon the table so that the whole of the contents will be exposed and any article it may contain selected in a moment.

To make the tabs for fastening on the rings, cut a short piece of ribbon into points at both ends, then pass one end through the ring, fold the ribbon and sew it together at the edges. It can afterward be sewn in place upon the side of the bag and the handle tied on in the manner shown in the sketch.

Good Plan.

A young woman who was making some soft cushions and comforts found that the cotton filling that she was using had become slightly damp. This made it difficult to thrust the needle through in tying the comfort, so she placed the cotton in the oven to dry and become slightly browned. As a result it became very light and fluffy and held its fluffiness. Treated this way it holds its resilience, and does not mat and pack down.

Chantilly Capes.

Capes of [illegible]ntilly, ornamented with embroider[illegible]re formed in loose sacks, dark blue, silver and deep red appearing in the stitchery. Sometimes the chantilly is mounted over a cape of black tulle for young girls. They are just little sacks with kimono sleeves, the long fronts turned under and caught into the belt; this makes a pretty little addition to a dress.

Silver Lace and Satin.

Moyen-age effects remain altogether modish. A frock, in one piece, is made with a black satin foundation and a deep full chiffon tunic bordered with a three-inch band of satin.

There are long chiffon sleeves, and there is an overblouse of satin, cut so that it hangs smooth and wrinkleless from the bust and ends below the waist in a rounded outline. Silver cords reach from the underarm seams to the back of the waist. The straight satin bodice suggests, in its lines, a coat of mail.

There is a straight-across neck line, finished with a little rolling collar, as high in back as in front, of silver lace.

Colored Organdie.

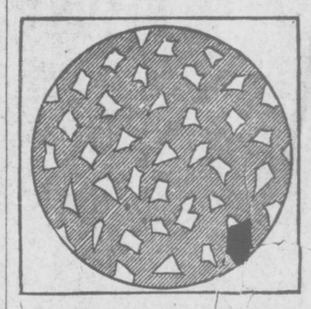
Much of the new organdie [illegible] wear is not all white. There [illegible] Roman-striped corners on some [illegible] collars and cuffs, of bright, [illegible] colors—stripes half an inch [illegible] Then there is much striping [illegible] on collars and vests of [illegible] Some of the newest things, [illegible] embroidered in oriental design[illegible] red and green and other colo[illegible]

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

PROCESS IN ROAD BUILDING

Various Steps in Construction of Highways Described—Concrete, Gravel and Brick Mentioned.

Highway improvement, like the growth of population, should be progressive, argues a student of the subject. Each should be suited to the requirements of its period, says Cleveland Leader. This contemplates, first,



Sand-Clay Mixture With an Insufficient Amount of Sand, the Grains Not Being in Contact.

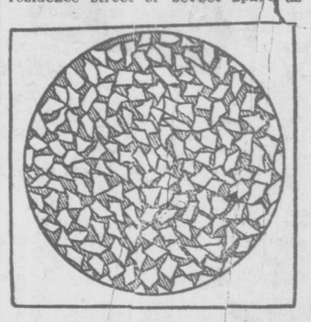
the proper locating, grading and drainage of the sub-base, which are essential to any good road.

This sub-base can be used as an earth road during the years when traffic is light and can be kept in serviceable condition by dragging after spring and fall rains at a cost of $30 a year a mile.

The second step is to make a gravel road, when travel increases or funds become available, by applying several inches of sharp, clean gravel after dragging and rolling the earth road. This can be done in most places for a few hundred dollars a mile, and maintenance will cost about one hundred dollars a mile.

When the gravel road is outgrown, it forms an excellent foundation for a concrete surface. It is only necessary to loosen the gravel and roll it to uniform compactness, then lay a course of hydraulic concrete to carry heavy traffic. The surface construction costs approximately $1.50 a square yard. Maintenance should not average more than $50 a mile.

The final step in progressive road building, when heavy teaming and trucking predominate, is to lay a course of vitrified brick or granite sets grouted with cement on a sand cushion on top of the concrete. Or, if part of the road should become a residence street or be set apart as



Clay Mixed With Sand to the Point of Saturation, With the Angular Sand Grains in Contact.

a boulevard, a quiet pavement of wood blocks, sheet asphalt or asphalt blocks can be laid on the concrete.

This is [illegible] most practical and economical [illegible] providing for varying volumes [illegible] kinds of traffic over a century [illegible] involving loss of [illegible] that are exce[illegible] and which [illegible] dation in [illegible]

Whe[illegible] may be gr[illegible] a layer [illegible] pace in the [illegible] space shall be not le[illegible] twelve feet wide. If the [illegible] table, two to three inches [illegible] end to firm the roadbed. [illegible] the ideal way where the m[illegible] are suitable and the expens[illegible] be borne is to remove the earth [illegible] this central portion and nearly [illegible] fill the depression with small stone[illegible] Then cover with two or three inches of earth and over this spread the gravel. A good road is thus made and one that lasts, but this can only be done where [illegible] material in plentiful.

Keep Water From Road.

Where a road runs along a hill, the water must be kept from running upon the road. The side ditch must be ample and, if necessary, a string of tile put three feet or more below the bottom of the ditch on the up-hill side, which will prevent seepage from below.

Instruction for Road Boss.

Every road boss should attend road-making school and read all he can about highway construction and maintenance.

Keep Ditches Clean.

Keep the side ditches clean, so water can flow away quickly. Standing water beside the road soon softens the grade.

Tile for Soft Spots.

In cuts and level stretches that are soft put a tile drain in middle of road [illegible]ee feet below the surface.

Inclosing Culvert Ends.

[illegible]e all culvert tile ends in cement walls to prevent their being [illegible]